ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,007—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 21st March, and Baggage must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, before 11 A.M., on that day.
A Steam-Launch will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.L. SHANNON	4189	600	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

19th April
22nd March 3rd May
5th April 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggar	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 990	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

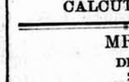
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

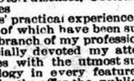
Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,393	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe, as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot, has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competitors, and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture and in storeage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High Class Cheroot.

PRICES.

	Per box of 100. Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Java Gems, No. 1	3 8	4 0
" " " 2	3 4	3 12
" " " 3	3 0	3 6
" Nobles	3 4	3 12
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Dindigul, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2 4	2 8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2 2	2 6
Treacher's Club Muster, Cigar Shape	3 0	3 6

Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE. For strengthening and beautifying the Hair and preventing Baldness. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. For the Teeth, prevents decay, whitens the Teeth, and sweetens the Breath. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S GOA POWDER. The Remedy for Indian Ringworm, Dhobie's Itch, &c. Per Bottle, As. 8.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. The great and never failing Blood Purifier. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8. and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Veterinary Medicines and Instruments of every kind and Description.

KEMP & CO., LD., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Surgical Instruments, Medical Requisites, Chemical Apparatus, and Druggists' Sundries, etc.

NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT SYRUPS AND CORDIALS.
Specially made for

HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

Having the full aroma and taste of the Fresh Fruit. They are most carefully prepared at Home, and keep well. Mixed with plain or Ærated Waters, they form *delicious beverages*, and are much approved of at Balls, Picnics, Children's Parties and by Shikaries and others in the District.

APPLE PUNCH.	GINGER BRANDY.	RASPBERRY.
ELDERETTE.	LEMON.	RED CURRANT.
ORANGE.	ORANGE BITTER.	STRAWBERRY.
CHERRY.	PINE APPLE.	TANGERINE ORANGE.
LIME.	PLUM.	&c., &c.

Single Bottles, Re. 1-4; Assorted per dozen, Rs. 13-8; Cases of 2 dozen Assorted, Case Free, Rs. 27.
These Syrups may also be used as a Sauce on Rice, Cornflower, and Bread Puddings, or Pastry of any kind; Iced Drinks, Sherbets, and Sweetening Jellies, Creams and Custards.
N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE our Catalogue prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
AND
DRY PLATES
OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "SUTLEJ."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

URGENTLY NEEDED
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS

MR. RONALD MEDLEY

WILL GIVE A RECITAL AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS:—First Seats, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, Re 1. Arrangements can be made for STUDENTS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where Tickets can be had and Plan of Theatre seen.

Soldiers in Uniform half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

"The London Era" says:—Mr Smedley's rendering of "Elaine" (Tennyson) and the tent scene from "Julius Cæsar" stamp him as an Artist of high culture. The opening scene from Robertson's "Caste," and Humorous Pieces by Mark Twain, Bret Harte and others were admirably recited, and the Applause he met with from his Audience showed how thoroughly his Talents were appreciated.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.

LINGARD'S

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC

AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,

MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION

AND WAX-WORKS,

Which has just furnished A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA, is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Originality, Versatility, and Refinement.

The above place has been refitted and decorated

AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM

In which may be seen

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,

THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,

THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,

THE GIPSY QUEEN.

FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.

Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals.

Prices of Admission as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.

General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.

Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL,"

Arrived 18th March, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 18th March, 1893.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-30 P.M., to adopt the Committee's Reports and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year 1892.

NOTICE.

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Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, by whom offers for the above will be received.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 13th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th April 1893, (6th Chittray 1069) about 150 candies of Travancore CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time, a quantity of BEESWAX, IVORY and DAMMER will also be sold.

For further information refer to hand bills which can be had on application to the Acting Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Company, Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER, Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 7th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a NEW GYMNASIUM for the British Infantry at Ahmednagar will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, up to 4-30 P.M. on 6th April, 1893.

2. Forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., on week days.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rupees 250 as earnest-money to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to complete a contract if called upon.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

G. OWEN DUNN, C.E., Executive Engineer, A. D.

Executive Engineer's Office, A. D., Ahmednagar District, 17th March, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 494 OF 1889.

BHAGIRTHIBAI and PARVATIBAI, widows of the late GUNGAJEE KAKOO GUDDAY, deceased, and SOOKHIYA GUNGAJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Umarkhady Pakhady, outside the Fort, and MAKOOND GUNGAJEE, a minor by his next friend and guardian ad litem, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, the sons of the said deceased.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

KARSON JIVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, GOVERDHAN GOPAL, also of the same place, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Moti Lane, near Mombadevi Road, outside the Fort, and MANILAL VITHUL, a minor also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, by his guardian ad litem, the said GOVERDHAN GOPAL.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Bhagirthibai and Parvatibai, widows of the late Gungajee Kakoo Gudday, deceased, and Sookhiya Gungajee and Makoond Gungajee, a minor, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Karsan Jivan, Goverdhan Gopal and Manilal Vithul, a minor, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Damarkhady Cross Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34, and Ward No. 3322, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven and seven-ninths' square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the house of Goolam Hoosein Karimbhoy, and partly by the house of Orah Mahomedally Dossabhoy, on or towards the South by the said Damarkhady Cross Lane, on or towards the East partly by the said Damarkhady Cross Lane and partly by the house of Goolam Hoosein Karimbhoy, and on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Moonan Gangjee, and which land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants and Receivers Kursan Jivan and Goverdhan Gopal and of Plaintiff Parvatibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st Day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ltd., will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on TUESDAY, 21st Instant, this day being a HOLIDAY under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, it being a Public Holiday under the, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE RUPEE per Share (free of Income-Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1892, has been DECLARED, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 27th March, 1893, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 8th March, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL, Secretary.

Bombay, March 6th, 1893.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

GENTLEMEN are INVITED to TASTE these WINES by Messrs. WACE, CORFIELD and Co. at their Offices, 17, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd inst., between 2 o'clock and 5 P.M.

Bombay, 17th March, 1893.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 25 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders on the Register on the 14th instant, on production of their Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

For the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co, Ld.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1893.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to the 3rd April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1892.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to the 3rd April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CAR AXLE OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY the 1st of May next, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 9,000 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for use in the axle boxes of all descriptions of cars. The oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 1,500 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, Dated 4th March, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CYLINDER OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 900 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for lubricating the Slide Valves and Cylinders of Locomotive and River Steamer Engines. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 150 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Dated, Insein, 4th March, 1893.

PORT OF RANGOON.

THE COMMISSIONERS for this PORT require the services of a Royal Naval Officer (either retired or on active service) of the Rank of Lieutenant of 8 years' seniority at least, or of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine of similar standing, to undertake the duties of Deputy Conservator of the Port.

A thorough knowledge of Hydrographical Surveying is indispensable as the officer holding the appointment will be required to carry out periodical surveys of the Rangoon River and its approaches in person.

The principal duties, however, will be the charge of the Pilots and Harbour Masters, the buoying and marking of the River, the berthing of Shipping, etc, etc,; in fact the Marine Executive control of the Port under the Commissioners.

The Salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 per mensem, rising in four years to Rs. 1,000 a month by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service. This pay is inclusive of house-allowance and all other allowances. The Officer appointed will be required to live as near the River as possible.

Applications, stating particulars of Service and Age, should be sent to the Undersigned, so as to reach Rangoon on or before the 1st of August, 1893.

E. DARLINGTON, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Dated Rangoon, Burma, the 16th February, 1893.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Baodora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1893, to 31st March 1894 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, viz., from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894, and license fees from Fudkarees and Cammattees at the Delisle Road Sheep Market, etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 20, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) on account and risk of the concerned, consisting of very handsome and valuable well-seasoned household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as tables, chairs, cabinets, teapoys, drawing room suites, bedstead, almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-poli hed plain and carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soeh e, handsome Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c. the property of Captain T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim, near Scottish Orphanage, valuable teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture plated, glass and crockeryware, first rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome mahogany Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co. in splendid order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Capt. M. F. PETERS.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 20, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ENGLISH VICTORIA FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned carriage, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,

1 handsome light English-built victoria by Brainsby, of Long Acre, London.

The Victoria can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF 60 CASES OF NAILS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. G. DE BILDT.—

G.B.-137—60 cases nails. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Engineer's level with stand.
1 mahogany square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Soundy & Co.
8 bassinette perambulators for two children with rubber tyred bicycle wheels, 2 mail carts and one ordinary go-cart.
1 case about 10 dozen concertinas.
A few articles of furniture, crockery, glassware, lamps, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Vullibhoy Abdoolally—

614—2 cases each, 2/0 books copper-foil.

On account of the concerned—

P. R.—5 bags, each 2 cwt, granulated sugar S. W. damaged.

H.S.-3.—1 case 95 tin 2 lbs biscuits, sea water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built landau by Laurie and Marner, suitable for a pair of horses.
1 English-built mail-ph

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standard Mills Company, 3 p.m.
David Mills Company, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Worsley Hall (s), from Liverpool ; H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth ; H. M. S. Cossack, Muscat ; Henry Bolckow (s), and Pemba (s), Busreh. Yesterday :—Vasna (s), from Moulmein ; Imperator (s), Trieste ; Somali (s), Aden ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Peshawar (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lombardy (s), China, &c. ; Sidney Thomas (s), Trieste, &c. ; Arroyo (s). Hamburg ; and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c. : and Hoseinee (s), Jedda, &c.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Friday next.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow and Tuskar entered, and the s. s. Bramfels, Rajapuri, and Ancona left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Worsely Hall entered, and the s. s. Lombardy and Sidney Thomas left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Maria Valeri, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—In the list of new Justices of the Peace, published by us on Saturday, the name of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas was inadvertently omitted.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association on Saturday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the president, Mr. P. M. Mehta, M. A., will deliver an address on educational matters.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Ma ine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p. m. :—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife ... T. Wood.
Overture	Tuti in Maschera ... Carl Perrotti.
Parane	Conti ... Vasseur.
Valse	Recits Damour ... Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Folk ^ongs of Italy ... E. Rampezzotti.
Polka	Husaren ... P. Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the String Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 8 p.m. (at and after dinner):—

Quick March	Koh-I-Noor ... Farban.
Overture	L' Aureole ... Bouillou.
Spanish Dance	Habanera ... Ocgariz.
Select'on	La Prophete ... Meyerbeer.
Valse	Aphrodite ... Waldteufel.
Fan'asia	Pensez A Moi, Cornet Solo ... Millars.
Kathleen Mavourneen	... Crouch.
Duet	What are the Wild Waves saying ... Stephen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney has forwarded two Municipal Bonds of Rs. 500 each, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to the managers of the Zoroastrian Girls' School with a request that the interest thereof should be spent for the benefit of the school. Mr. Readymoney has given this donation to the school in order to testify his interest in the cause of female education, of which his late grand-father, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, was a great patron.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on Saturday, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Algernon Thomas Elsam, an Inspector in the Engineering Department of the Municipality, aged nineteen years. About three months ago the deceased was bitten by a dogon the fingers of his left hand at Thana. It was a rabid dog and had bitten several persons before, but it was shot after it had bitten the deceased. On the 15th instant the deceased became convulsed, and could not swallow. He was taken to the E. G. Hospital where he died on Satnrday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

A NAUTCH PARTY.—A grand nautch-party was given, on Monday evening, at Ripon-street, by Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, merchant of Bombay and Calcutta, in honour of the Hon. Fazolbhai Visram, who has lately been nominated to the Viceregal Council. The place was beautifully illuminated, and nearly all the Hindu and Mahomedan merchants of Bombay, resident in this city, together with a number of Europeans, Parsees, and Jews were present, including Mr. R. D. Mehta, Nawab Syed Amir Hoosein, Nawab Abdool Luteef, and others, about three hundred, who were all very much pleased with the entertainment. The party dispersed after midnight.—*Statesman* (Calcutta).

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday last, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, touching the death of Rumjan Sooba, a fireman, employed in the Jivraj Baloo Mill, aged thirty years. On the 13th ultimo, the other fireman of the mill was firing No. 4 boiler when the deceased told him that he was going to remove the manhole cover from No. 3 boiler to clean it, the fires having been drawn from it two days previously. He went up the ladder to the top of the boiler and removed the boiler cover while the steam escaped, when he threw down the manhole cover and jumped out of the window. He was extensively scalded. Before removing the cover the deceased should have raised the safety valve when he could have ascertained if there was any steam in the boiler, but he did not do so, because he thought there was was no steam in the boiler as it had not been fired for forty hours. The engineer was in his bungalow at the time, and the driver was in the machine shop. The deceased was afterwards taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he died on Friday night. The inquest is adjourned until Saturday next.

THE NOVELTY.—The charming opera of "Telasmatch Gool," from the pen of Moonshi Venayek Prasad Talib, has been recently put on the stage by the enterprising proprietors of the Novelty Theatre, Messrs. K. M. Balivala and K. P. Khatau. This new play has been added to their previous repertoire of nearly a score others, and their reputation has been enhanced as professional artistes. The drop scene has been entirely repainted, and presents a bright view of an eastern port and its inhabitants ; and so have all the scenes pertaining to the remodelled opera (for the Telasmatch Gool is but a modified and refined casting of "Gool-e-Bakavli") been newly painted to suit the changed aspect of the play. The proprietors have spared no expense in preparing new costumes befitting this superb opera. The language of the original drama has been popularised to songs with appropriate airs. Mr. Balivala takes the part of Dopiaz Khan, and sustains it with consummate skill, introducing several laughable incidents. The high character of the performers was well sustained throughout the play, which terminated about midnight.

LIGHT HORSE RACES.

A SPECIAL train for the convenience of persons attending the Light Horse Races, at Santa Cruz, will be run from Colaba to Santa Cruz, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, as follows :—Bombay Time—Leave 3-20, Colaba ; leave 3-25, Church Gate ; and leave 3-33, Grant Road, returning to Colaba after the races.

SPOON COMPETITION.

THE following is the result of the seventeenth Spoon Competition at the 300 and 500 yards ranges :—

	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Total.
Gunner F H Blodwell	21	29	50*
Gunner P C Flower	20	25	60†
Sergt-Maj J Beckerley	18	25	43‖
Gunner C H Butler	25	18	43‡
Gunner W H Martin	11	30	41‡
Gunner J A Geddes	21	20	41§
Sergt-Instr J Owens	18	22	40
Sergt D A Pinder	18	22	40
Gunner A Bond	15	24	39
Bombardier Zurhorst	12	26	38
Gunner H O Coates	14	23	37
Gunner G F Hesketh	8	28	36
Sergeant W H Jackson	16	20	36
Gunner J P Phelan	23	13	36
Gunner J Stafford	14	13	27
Gunner G D Trayien	8	18	26
Gunner A E Houfton	14	9	21
Sergt H G Hyde	8	12	20
Gunner A McMullen	12	6	18
Gunner D C Gillespie	12	4	16
Gunner Ross	4	11	15

* Handicapped 12 points. ¶ Handicapped 8 points
† Winner of 1st Spoon. ‡ Handicapped 4 points.
‖ Winner of 2nd Spoon. § Winner of 3rd Spoon.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on Saturday, resumed the inquest, touching the death of Raojee Luxmon, a porter, doing duty at Dadar Station, G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Branser ; and Mr. Ferreira, of the firm of Messrs. Duftary and Ferreira, appeared on behalf of the widow of the deceased.

Mr. Paul Pereira, the Assistant Station Master of the Dadar Station, G. I. P. Railway, being further examined, said : The up-goods 152 came into the station at a speed of about eighteen or twenty miles an hour. It stopped suddenly. After the train stopped, I went to the brake of the second guard, whose name is Mr. Jacob. He asked me to examine his brake. I examined it, and found it was tightly on, and that the wheels were hot. Having examined the second guard's brake, I went to the driver of the train, and asked him how he came in. He said he came in rather too sharp. The driver asked me if anything had happened, I said no. I then went to see the translip guard. Meanwhile pointsman Gungaram Govind came running up to me, and inquired if deceased was there, I said "no, he is in not here." He went away, and I followed him with my pointsman Gunnoo Amboo and the second guard of 152. We got to the crossing points, and there I saw the mangled dead body of the deceased. Then I ordered my pointsman Gungaram Govind and Gunnoo Amboo to show the danger signal to stop No. 1 down goods. I saw the head guard of No. 152 when I was going to look for the deceased. I examined his brake. It was tightly on, and the wheels were a little hot. The only statement he made to me was a request to examine his brake. The lamps of train 152 were burning dim when it came into the station. The deceased was a moderately stout man. I was in charge of the station when train 152 came in. I am the night station-master. I was in the station yard opposite the signal-box on the up-line when the train came in. The plan Exhibit A is a correct plan. There is a signal standing at the end of the up-platform at the point shown in the plan. There is no siding at the end of the platform. That is the signal for trains coming into the station from the Callian direction. I could see the signal very clearly from the up-line where I was standing. I went there to superintend the shunting of No. 1 down goods. The train came into the station at 12-29 a.m., Bombay time. It came the distance of two or three waggons past the signal cabin. While the shunting was going on, I was standing on the up-line all the time. Deceased was standing on the up-line when he was making the signal with the green lamp. When shunting is going, the man showing the signals generally stands opposite the line where the train is standing, and on which shunting is going on. When the men at the station are at their work, they are obliged to stand on the lines. They do so to enable the drivers to see the signals. If the signaller stood off the up-line, his signal might be mistaken as a signal for an up-train to come in slowly and stop. This is done by a hand signal. I was about twenty or twenty-five yards from the deceased when I last saw him, and can only say he was standing between the two rails of the up-line, but I could not see the rails, though I knew he was between the rails. It was a dark night. There was no moon. I saw the rails shining when deceased waved his lamp, but could not distinguish which rails. I could not tell exactly which way the deceased was facing. I could make out by his position that he was standing between the rails. When a train is coming into a station under a green light signal, it moves very slowly, and when it is to be stopped a red light is substituted for the green. If a signaller is signalling to a train on the up-line, there is no fixed place for him to stand. If the signaller was standing on the up-line showing his signal, the driver of the approaching up-train would be unable to see it, and he would himself be liable to be run over. The signaller usually stands a short distance from the up-line. By short distance, I mean a yard or two. The green signal is always a signal to proceed with safety. If the driver of 152 had seen a green light outside the up-line that would be a signal to go on as far as the first semaphore. The first semaphore is marked on the plan. The green light would not take the place of the semaphore. The semaphore is always lighted after sunset. The semaphore was showing green towards Bombay side when the train came in. That means it would be showing red on the Matoonga side. I cannot say how far the deceased was from the semaphore. In shunting at night, hand lamps are always used. The first semaphore past the up-platform is a starting signal. It is used both for goods and passenger trains. Goods trains stop at that platform if the signal is against. There is no goods platform, but there is a goods shed further up the line. When a train with goods comes into the station, and has to stop, it stops opposite the goods shed. When a train has unloaded at the station, it is started both by the advance and the distance signal. The advance signal is No. 1, and the distance signal is No. 2 in the plan. Both are used. The advance is used first and then the distance signal. The advance is used as soon as the train whistles to start. I don't know when the distance signal is given. When we want to shunt a passenger train, we can do so with a hand-lantern green signal even if the semaphore-arm of the starting signal is at danger in the day or if there is a red light in the night. The train was about eight yards from me when I first noticed it, and I saw it go on until it stopped within the advanced signal. It ran past me, and stopped suddenly. There was a porter near me when the train came in. His name is Gunnoo Amboo. He was six or seven yards from me, and was standing by the side of the up-line. He was putting down the brakes of the empty wagons that were shunted into the siding.

The inquest is adjourned until Friday next.

LINGARD'S POLYTECHNIC.

THIS exhibition, which is now on tour through India, *en route* for the World's Fair at Chicago, opened on Saturday last, in the large premises lately vacated in Albert Buildings, and was very largely attended by European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The show consists of a large number of beautifully-finished mechanical and electric models, cyclorama, and zoological specimens. On entering the place, one may see wax models of General and Mrs. Mite, the American Midgets, a ship at sea in a storm, and a trapeze lady artist, as though alive, performing some wonderful evolutions. The next work of art is the "Great Centennial City," designed to represent a beautiful city on the slopes of a magnificent harbour, full of life and activity, and in the distance the hills and valleys may be seen, studded about with farms, homesteads, windmills, and countless other objects, while in the foreground will be seen exquisitely modelled cathedrals, churches, mansions, villas, terraces, shops, and warehouses. In and around the harbour are to be seen steamers, ships, boats, and ferries, all moving about ; and at the wharves, ships and steamers, loading and unloading, the cargo actually being taken from the steamer by a crane worked by men, deposited in the railway trucks, run up into the warehouse, the trucks unloaded and returned empty, and refilled again. There is a cascade, which appears to be real water, falling into the river, over which a railway bridge spans, and at short intervals an express train may be seen crossing, and close by are the lighthouse and the safe-guards of the town—the fortifications—bristling with guns, and the artillery sentinels going their regular rounds, the whole constituting a most charming living picture of a busy city, moved into action by hidden springs of wonderful mechanism.

Another model represents a cook and his wife making up the dinner for the family although he seems to take it very easy. With the bottle in one hand, and a cigar in the other, he seems quite at home. A group of life-sized wax figures of the Holy family, come next, after which an interesting collection of electrical models may be seen, among which is an electric windmill, a driving engine, a pumping engine, and an electrical workshop, and other models. At the head of the hall stands the Tradesman's Vision, a large piece of mechanism representing men and women employed in various trades, sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, organ-grinders, minstrels, and bell ringers. There are many other mechanical exhibits on a smaller scale, but not less interesting.

The cyclorama depicts some very interesting events, among which are six representations of the Australian Kelly gang of bushrangers, a burning ship at sea, Indian life in America, and other interesting events. The zoological department contains some curious specimens, among which are four small alligators, an eight-legged kitten, large poison spiders, a two-headed calf, an Australian Mountain Devil, and other peculiar specimens of nature. Right in a corner is the Gipsy sanctum, where you can have your fortune told, and receive a true likeness of the likely one ; and none should fail to pay this gifted lady a visit. Altogether this show is well worth the support of all in Bombay ; and seeing that the prices of admission are suited to all classes, there should be large attendances.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE annual athletic sports, in connection with the Institute were held, on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the college premises, before a large numbers of ladies and gentlemen of different castes and communities. The same evening Mr. J. P. Phythian, Principal of the Institute, was presented with an address and an excellent portrait of his by Colonel Bisset, R. E., C. I. E., on behalf of the masters and students of the Institute. The building was tastefully decorated with flags and banners and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was in attendance by the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset, and delighted the spectators by playing a selection of music at intervals. The friends and supporters of the Institute present on the occasion included several influential and leading citizens, amongst whom were : Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. H. W. Uloth, Drewit, K. R. Cama, C. E. Patell, Prabhashanker Venishanker, of Bhownugger, &c. There were many items, and the entries were quite satisfactory. Each of the items was executed very creditably. The sack race caused much amusement, and so did the three-legged race. The running and threading the needle race was decidedly a novel one. Each competitor started for his first lap with a needle and a bit of thread in his hand. At the end of the first lap, he handed the needle to be threaded to a lady nominated before hand by each competitor. The lady so nominated threaded the needle as soon as possible, and handed back the threaded needle to her respective competitor, who ran again to complete the second lap with the threaded needle in hand. Four prizes were given to those four ladies nominated respectively by the first four winners. They were Mrs. Prentice, Miss Smith, Miss K. R. Cama, and Miss A. K. R. Cama.

The Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort and Mr. H. Monie acted as judges, Mr. H. Hullah as starter, whilst Colonel Bisset, Mr. Dunlop, Dr. Tavaria, and Mr. Good acted as referees. The following are the results of the races.

1st event.—Walking Handicap (¼ Miles).

There were eighteen competitors for this race. Colonel Bisset's first prize was given to G. V. Ganu. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia's second prize was given to H. M. Kolah. Mr. P. M. Mehta's third prize was won by K. K. Bhappu, whilst Mr. G. F. Patel's fourth prize was gained by S. S. Guzdur.

2nd Event—Putting the Shot.

For this item, there were thirteen competitors for three prizes offered by Messrs. Phythian. S. F. Patel, and A. F. Beaufort. E. Hoogwerf, who put the ball at a distance of 22 feet and 10 inches, gained the first prize. H. D. Patel sent the ball to a distance of 21 feet and 11 inches, and got the second prize, whilst the third prize was gained by A. B. Tata for putting the ball at a distance of 21 feet and 4 inches.

3rd Event—Hurdle Race.

Out of twenty-four competitors who took part in this race, four were allowed prizes. The proprietor of the *Indian Textile Journal* had offered the first prize, which was won by G. Morrod, G. Wise got the second prize offered by Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sons, B. J. Gomes won the third prize given by the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, whilst the fourth prize sent by Mr. P. M. Mehta was gained by H. M. Colah.

4th Event—Bicycle Scratch.

There were eight competitors for this race. Prizes were given to H. D. Patel, M. K. Thanawalla, and S. K. R. Cama.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

This event excited a keen competition amongst sixteen students. A. B. Tata was the greatest favourite, and he got the first prize by throwing the ball to a distance of eighty-nine yards and a-half. A. Bowak sent the leather to a distance of 84 yards, and got the second prize, whilst S. D. Naigumwalla got the third prize by sending the ball to a distance of 80 yards.

Egg and Spoon Race.

Twenty-five students came out to compete in this race. H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, Mr. H Monie, Colonel Bisset, and the Hon. Mr N. N. Wadia had sent prizes. They were gained by H. Hoogwerf, G. Monod, A. W. Wasterling, and B. J. Commissariatwalla.

Three Legged-Race.

Out of twenty-four competitors who took part in this item four got prizes : E. C. Patel and H. M. Colah got the first prize given by the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, whilst E. Hoogwerf and T. M. Phardy got the second prize given by the same gentleman. S. K. R. Cama and A. M. Gagrat got the first prize offered by Sir Dinshaw Patit and Sons, whilst the second prize offered by the same gentlemen was gained by H. S. Otto and W. H. O'Neal.

Sack Race (110 Yards.)

There were [illegible] competitors in this race. G. Monod, S. M. M[illegible]w, and E. C. Patell got prizes.

Bicycle Handicap Race (1½ mile).

There were ten competitors and the prizes were awarded to H. D. Patel, A. B. Mehta, and M. K. Thanawalla.

Handicap Flat Race.

There were twenty-two competitors. G. N. Ganu got the first prize, A. W. Wasterling got the second prize, E. Hoogwerf got the third prize, and H. D. Patel got the fourth prize.

Consolation Flat Race (220 yards).

This race was open to those only who had failed to get even a single prize. Amerdi and Chodre gained prizes.

Fancy Carnival.

This item created much amusement. Prizes were offered to three of the funniest competitors. S. M. Motishaw, who performed the part of a fakir in an excellent manner, got the first prize. Motishaw and others afforded much fun to the spectators. Some of the competitors in this item rode on ass-back. B. J. Gomes and O'Miller also got prizes.

After the races had been over, Mrs. Beaufort kindly distributed the prizes.

Colonel Bisset then proposed a vote of hearty thanks to Mrs. Beaufort for her taking the trouble in distributing the prizes, and also to Mr. Beaufort for having acted as judge and for having evinced so much interest for the physical welfare of the students of the Institute.

Mr. Motishaw, a student, referred to the kindness shown to them by Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort and Colonel Bisset, and thanked them for the trouble they had taken on behalf of the students of the Institute.

Address to the Principal.

The party then adjourned to the hall on the first floor of the building, where the following address was presented to Mr. P. H. Phythian by Colonel Bisset on behalf of the students :—

Dear Sir,—We, the masters and students of this Institute, desire to express our great esteem for the kindliness of manner combined with administrative and disciplinarian abilities which you have shown during the five years in which you have held the important position of Principal. In asking your acceptance of the accompanying picture of yourself, we beg to tender you our heartiest wishes for a pleasant visit to England, and hope that you may return greatly refreshed and strengthened for the continuance of your administration for years to come.

Colonel Bisset, in presenting the address and a life-size portrait of Mr Phythian, which was very faithfully done, said that it was some surprise to him, when, on arrival at the Institute that evening, he was asked to be the medium of presenting the address and the portrait to Mr. Phythian on behalf of the masters and students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (Hear, hear.) Having known Mr. Phythian from the day he first came out, it was a very great pleasure to him to be associated, as a member of the board of this Institute with the principal, and also with the masters and students in giving the address to Mr. Phythian, who came there after a large experience in England. Mr. Phythian came amongst strange people, but they were not strange at all. He had conducted his work with great administrative ability as the students and masters had mentioned in their address. It was a great pleasure that Mr. Phythian had been successful in the conduct of the Institute, which promised to play so great a part in the future advancement of Indian students. (Hear, hear.) It was a great pleasure to see that, in carrying out his work so vigorously and successfully he had gained their love and esteem. (Applause.) Mr. Phythian was going on a short visit to England, and Colonel Bisset wished that it should be long for Mr. Phythian's sake, but he was sure that they would be very glad to receive him back soon amongst them. The operations of the Institute would, he hoped, be extended after Mr. Phythian's return. That would be done in course of time. (Applause.) The institute owed greatly to the liberality of the large merchant Prince of Bombay. (Cheers.) He wished that another branch of the Institute might be opened by the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit. It was very late then, and he was sure that they were all anxious to see him present the address and the portrait to Mr. Phythian on behalf of the masters and students of the Institute.

Colonel Bisset then formally handed over the address to Mr. Phythian enclosed in a sandalwood box.

Mr. Phythian, having acknowledged the present in brief but suitable terms, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Colonel Bisset, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, and the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OBITUARY.

M. JULES FERRY.

THIS morning's telegrams report the death of M. Jules Ferry. "Men of the Time" gives the following account of his career :—M. Jules Francois Camille Ferry, a French statesman, was born at Saint Die (Vosges), April 5, 1832, studied law at Paris, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1854. He joined the group of young lawyers who aided the Deputies in maintaining constant opposition to the Empire, and he was one of those condemned in the famous trial of the "thirteen" (1864). He also became connected with journalism, and he published, in 1863, a pamphlet entitled "La Lutte Electorale," in which he exposed the method so persistently practised under the Empire, of electing official candidates. He joined the staff of the *Temps* in 1865, and won new renown for himself by contributing to that journal a series of articles on current politics, as well as the terrible analysis which he bestowed upon the accounts of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, who was then occupied in rebuilding Paris, and who consequently handled very large sums of money. These latter articles were published in book form, under the title of "Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann." He had previously made, in 1863, an unsuccessful attempt to secure his election to the Corps Legislatif ; but in 1869 he was better known and he was elected on a second scrutiny, by 15,729 votes, from the sixth conscription of the Seine, and he took his seat among the members of the Left. He was a member of several important commissions, including that which was appointed to consider the extraordinary budget of the city of Paris. He was one of the deputies of the Left who demanded the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that it no longer represented the majority in the country. Foreseeing that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, he, with his colleagues of the Left, voted against the fatal declaration. At the Revolution of September 4, 1870, he and the other Paris Deputies were proclaimed members of the Government of the National Defence, located at the Hotel de Ville. On the 5th he was appointed Secretary to the Government, and on the 6th he was charged with the administration of the Department of the Seine. When the Communal insurrection of October 31, 1879, occurred, he risked his life to suppress it. Subsequently he was delegated to the central mayoralty of Paris after the resignation of M. Arago (November 15, 1870). In this capacity he presided over the assembly of mayors, which, on January 18, 1871, decided on the distribution of rations of bread, and two days later he issued a decree authorizing a search to be made for articles of food in the houses of absent persons. On January 22 he was a second time called upon to resist a body of insurgents, who, enraged at the defeat of the French armies in the sortie on Montretout and Buzenval, attacked the Hotel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of the National Defence. This was the closing episode of the siege, for Paris capitulated four days later. At the election of February 8, 1871, he was elected one of the representatives of the department of the Vosges, and thereupon he resigned his functions as a member of the Government of the Defence and administrator of the department of the Seine, although he retained the latter office provisionally until the 18th of March. After the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated him Prefect of the Seine (May 24), but the appointment gave rise to so much hostile criticism, that M. Ferry resigned after ten days, and was succeeded by M. Leon Say. Subsequently it was understood that M. Ferry would be sent as ambassador to Washington, but the proposed appointment was so unpopular that it was never officially announced. He was, however, sent as Minister to Athens (May, 1872). After holding that appointment for a year he resigned it, and resumed his place in the ranks of the Republican Left, of which he became President. He was elected a member of the Council-General of the Vosges in 1878, and for some time he was vice-president of that body. He was re-elected for the arrondissement of Saint Die at the general elections of February, 1876, and October 1877. He was chosen one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee in May 1878. After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon (January 30, 1879), M. Ferry was appointed by the new President of the Republic, M. Grevy, to a seat in his Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Differences arose when M. Ferry brought forward his Education Bill, the seventh clause of which prohibited members of "unauthorised religious communities" (meaning especially the Jesuits) from teaching or managing schools. The measure was carried by a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Senate a strong party, including many moderate Republicans, and led by M. Jules Simon, resisted the seventh clause. Owing to this determined opposition the Bill was postponed. In the following year (1880) M. de Freycinet, who had become Prime Minister, authorised the insertion in M. Ferry's Government Education Bill of the clause, levelled at the unauthorized religious Orders. As before, the Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill by a large majority but the Senate, led by M. Jules Simon, threw out the clause in question by a majority of 19 (March 6). The Ministry proceeded, however, to effect its purpose by decrees founded on laws that had fallen into disuse, and the proscription of the Order was proclaimed. The expulsion of the Jesuits was carried out, but three Cabinet Ministers resigned because the decrees were not being enforced against the other unauthorized congregations. These secessions upset the Ministry (September 19, 1880). After some delay, M. Ferry formed a Cabinet, consisting of M. de Freycinet's more advanced colleagues, with M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire at the Foreign Office, and the decrees against the Orders were then carried out with much harshness. On November 10, 1881, M. Ferry's Ministry resigned on account of the attacks made upon their policy in regard to the Expedition to Tunis. In February, 1883, however, after the fall of Falliere's administration, M. Ferry was sent for by the President of the Republic to form a new Ministry. This he did, he himself becoming Premier and Minister of Public Instruction. As such, leaving the religious question to settle itself, M. Ferry started upon a policy of "colonial expansion," and undertook the invasion of Tonquin. The vast cost and the unsatisfactory issue of this invasion were in due time fatal to him ; he was charged with having fallen into a trap laid by Bismarck, and with weakening France. He was suddenly overthrown by a vote of the Chamber (1884). Violent attacks were made on him in November, 1887, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic ; and, in the following month, he narrowly escaped assassination by a madman, named Aubertin. At the General Election, September, 1889, he was rejected by his old constituents ; but, in December, 1890, he was returned by an overwhelming majority, and was made a Senator. A few weeks since he was appointed President of the Senate, in succession to M. Royer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

GALLE, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet from China to Bombay passed here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nizam left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, MARCH 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela from Kobe left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 18.

Mail steamer Malacca from China arrived.

COLOMBO, MARCH 19.

French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.
French mail steamer Malda from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98‡
3 per cent. Rentes	96‡ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108‡
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63‡
Bar Silver	38 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	29,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	46,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,654,000	"
" " Surats	14,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arrayo, 2,307 tons, Captain R Samuel sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinge, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 724 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Falshaw, 1,484 tons, Captain J J Farnell, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst from Batoum (21st February), with a cargo of 30,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. C. T. Burke, Captain Lindsell, Mr. K N Cabrajee, and Mr. C Jewandas.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J S Black, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool, (17th February), with a general cargo Mr. Hepburne as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 637 tons, Captain F C Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 251 cases opium, Mr L H Abdula and family as cabin and 57 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 993 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Cross, Mr Chas Brown, Mr Watt, Lt-Col Pearse, Surgn-Capt-Morgon, Mr H J Rustomjee, Mr Esmailjee, Mrs Hapworth, Mother Theodorine, two Sisters of Charity, Mrs Jas Robertson, Asstt Apothecary O'Neil, wife and child, Mrs B Carrington, Mr and Mrs Solomon, Mr and Mrs Goolam H Metu, Mr and Mrs Alley Suchoo and 254 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain T J Grier, cleared on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A F Ferguson, Mr Abbass Alli and mother, Nursing Sister A. Bolster, Lieut C H Wood, Mrs Grant, two Arab ladies, Mr. Syed Ebrahim, Mr Ebrahim Otigi, Mr Juman Bin Alli, Mr Mahomed and one friend, Mr Abdool Humdan, Mr Nusroola, Mr Ahmed, Mr and Mrs E J Noronha and five children, one lady and infant, Mr Molvee, Mr Mahomed, Mr and Mrs Pandoorang Narayen, and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per s s Imperator, Captain C Bechtinger, on Saturday last (18th inst), at midnight, from Trieste and Brindisi :—Mr and Mrs Crowe, nurse and infant, Mr and Mrs Amstuetz, Mr and Mrs Pellcan, Chevalier E de Skode, Lieut-Col Dysa, Capt Hamilton, Mons Paguani, Mr Grey, Mr Moss, Mr Girtanner, Mr Heckel, Mr Massey, Mr Dill, Mr Goldenberg and Mr Wutzler. From Suez—Mr and Mrs Agelasto and Dr T Neustadtl. From Aden—Two Misses Fernandes and Jackuria Casun and three friends. For Colombo—Capt Radonicich. For Penang—Mr Saitz.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Peshawur, 2,136 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong.—Mr Langrana and son, Mr Moladina.—Mr and Mrs Fergusson. From Melbourne, Lieut Hayes. From Singapore—Mr Elsmore,—From Colombo.—Mr Martin.—Mr Mellinger, Miss Carlisle, Mr Griggs, [Rev and Mrs Hawthornwaithe, Miss Starkey, Surg and Mrs Adams. From different ports, 9 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Fraser	1339	Henderson	Not fixed	F	Muir&Co
H	H Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf	B&P	S N Co
C	Hoseinee	994	Raffin	Jedda	19-3	B&P S N Co
F	Chyebass

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mispah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mispah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

15 PER CENT. REDUCTION FOR CASH. SALE of STOCK of ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Catalogues Free.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD AND LODGING for two Gentlemen with a respectable family in the suburbs, convenient situation, good table, moderate terms.—Apply to "COMFORT," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—The Property of the Hon Mr H. M. BIRDWOOD. One C. Spring Canoe Baroushe by Laurie and Marriner, very light and in good order. 1 English-built second hand Pony Cart, the property of another Gentleman, price Rs. 250. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

SOLUTION of the EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1, with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BANDORA POINT.—TO LET, furnished for six months from 1st of May, a well-situated BUNGALOW, open to the sea. Excellent stabling for four horses with the use of a cow and piano if required. Apply to W. BULLOCK, Bandora Hill.

TO LET.—The UPPER FLOOR of the Bungalow, on Falkland Road, commodious for a large family.—Also TO SELL a large PLATFORM Scale to weigh up to 10 tons by Samuel Denison and Son, Leeds. Apply BAPTY BROS' FLOUR MILL, Falkland Road.

TO LET.—Airy and Comfortable BUNGALOW, at Cumbala Hill, near Dr. R. N. Khory. Rent Rs. 75 per month. For long lease special terms. Apply sharp to N. B. DANTRA, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

L. G., Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN Bullets, 1,000, Rs. 2-8; 1 dozen Darts, Rs. 1-8; Springs, Rs. 3. Spare Ammunition for No. 31 Air Gun; 200 Bullets, Rs. 2; 1 doz. Darts, Rs. 2; Spring replaced, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Largest and most splendid Selection of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS REPORTER. Must be experienced. A good Descriptive Writer and verbatim note taker. Apply MANAGER, "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

AN LL. B. will TEACH in any School or Private Family on most Moderate Terms.—Apply, stating terms and particulars, to "V. S. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—MARSEILLES TILES, maker Martin Freres, at Moderate Rates. Apply to TYABJEE and Co., No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Notwithstanding the increasing demand for this very fine Spirit, which holds its position in Public Favour, we have made a further reduction in the Wholesale Price, and are now selling for Rs. 20 a Dozen. Per bottle Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, B. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources, to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,

SILVERSMITHS TO

H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS

AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,

Messrs. King. King, & Co.'s Old Premises,

AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.

NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.

THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a horoughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

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ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

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THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

THE price of Bar Silver, and the quotation for 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in London yesterday, at 38 3-16d. per oz. and £63½, respectively, but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent per oz. higher, at 83¼ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 320,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·30 to 83·45 cents. Consols on London were unaltered, at 98⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¼. The market rates of discount were put down ½ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, s y to 1 5-8 for the former, and 1⅝ for the latter. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold all to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96⅝ *ex coupon*; and Paris Exchange in London at fcs. 25·16.

To-day there has been no change in Silver, either in London or New York; but in the latter market, demand exchange has advanced ¼ cent to 86⅛. Stock Exchange and other financial quotations are unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were without change. The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,810,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 15-16d; and Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-16d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 57-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

There has been no further change in spot or arrival prices in Liverpool to-day; and the market closed quiet this afternoon, with Surats neglected, and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having amounted to 4,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester market remains firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool in the week ending yesterday were 8,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 29,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 Surats), but the amount forwarded to consumers was only 1,000 bales smaller, at 42,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales less, at 46,000 bales. The total Stock had become reduced by 6,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was 80,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 519,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 100,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 37,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show a decrease in the Supply for all Europe of 487,000 bales compared with those for 1892; and an increase of 670,000 bales as against 1891; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 32,000 bales and 240,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ⅛d. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had declined 3-32d. to ⅛d. per lb.; the spot quotation yesterday having been 1⅛d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, but the same as ruled in 1891 at the same time.

A further drop of 1-16 in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, brought the price down to 8 15-16 cents per lb.; while Futures, for June, were 11 points lower, at 8·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; making the total decrease this season compared with the two previous ones 1,931,000 bales and 1,689,000 bales, respectively.

Yesterday's decline in the spot rate, however, has been recovered to-day, 9 cents per lb. being again quoted; but June Futures are unaltered at 8·93 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are again 8,000 bales, going against 12,000 bales last year, and 15,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,890,000 bales, compared with 5,830,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous Seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	47,000	91,000	97,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	32,000	48,000
„ „ Continent	25,000	59,000	138,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,390,000	6,330,000	6,088,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,717,000	2,678,000	2,636,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,503,000	1,928,000	2,053,000
„ Stock in the Ports	870,000	1,155,000	689,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,030,000	4,516,910	3,390,320
„ „ Surats	211,000	215,090	451,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,654,000	1,734,550	1,135,300
„ London	6,000	8,000	17,000
American Afloat	63,000	120,000	205,000
East Indian „	10,000	17,000	20,000
Total ...	1,730,000	1,879,550	1,377,300
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-16d.	3 9-16d.	4 15-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	4 7-16d.	3 1-8d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	½d.	7-16d.	1d.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet, with only a small business passing, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought 450 bales, consisting of 250 Broach, at Rs. 265; and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 231; and Bengals, at Rs. 229; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 400 Palitana, at Rs. 249; 250 Bengals, at Rs. 231; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 217-20; and 50 Akola, at Rs. 225, per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone with only a small business doing; but quotations are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been quiet, with transactions upon a small scale. *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt.; while *Rapeseed* is half-an-anna higher, the following being our quotations this evening. Other kinds are unchanged in value.

Linseed .....Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat „ 7-11-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore „ 7-6-0 to „ 7-8-0 „
„ „ Red „ 6-12-0 to „ 6-15-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,033	bales.
Wheat	29,769	cwts.
Linseed	24,256	„
Rapeseed	16,033	„
Gingelly	5,385	„
Groundnuts	4,100	„
Castorseed	11,252	„
Rice	17,725	„

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged; but, as usual on a Saturday, no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling this morning at 1s. 2 9-16d. and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; but Calcutta rates coming weak, business was not done thereat to any extent, and thereafter the rate became 1s. 2 9-16d. for both media of remittance, ready and forward. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 23-32d. has been the rate for both ready and forward business, without, however, any transactions being reported, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 ⅝d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·54⅝	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market to-day, and an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. has been established in the price of Fours, closing quotations having been 105½ for Cash; 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 105½ for the April account, with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected and quiet in tone, and quotations show no change to speak of.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to March 7, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893.	15,954,700
Balance to be remitted from Mar. 5, 1892. to March 31, 1893	1,045,300

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—March 18, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of H. O. Campbell, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BRADLEY—March 14, at Nagapatam, the wife of Captain F G Bradley, Adjutant, S I R Volunteers, of a son.
GELL—March 13, at Benares, the wife of W T Gell, Overseer, M W D of a daughter.
LIDDELL—March 11, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Sergeant W Liddell, Overseer, Public Works Department, of a son.
NETHERSOLE—March 9, at Fatehgarh, N-W P, wife of Mr M Nethersole, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARPENTER—March 3, at Nagpur, C P, Dorothy Kate, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Carpenter, aged five and a-half months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893.

THE regulations made by the Governor-General and approved by the Secretary of State relative to the Bombay Legislative Council were published in our last issue. They are on the same lines as those for the Bengal Legislative Council, differing only in some details of small moment. The first regulation prescribes that not more than nine nominated members of the Council—other than the Advocate-General or Officer acting for him—shall be officials. The second prescribes that the nomination to eight seats shall be made by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of certain bodies or groups of bodies. First of these comes the Corporation of Bombay, which will recommend one member; then Municipal Corporations or groups of Corporations and the District Local Boards or groups thereof in other parts of the Presidency, which the Bombay Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the *Gazette* will recommend "at least" one member. The same privilege is accorded to the Sirdars of the Deccan, or such other class of large landholders as may from time to time be determined upon. An association or associations of merchants will recommend "at least" one, and the Senate of the Bombay University will, like the Corporation, recommend one only. The nomination shall be made in the case of Corporations, Local Boards, and other bodies—excepting associations not established by law—by the majority of votes. In the case of the latter the recommendations will be made in accordance with their rules or Articles of Association for the carrying of resolutions, or deciding upon questions of business. In the somewhat difficult and complicated case of groups of Municipalities, Local Boards, or Associations, the voting shall be according to a scale laid down from time to time by the Bombay Government. No one is eligible for election who is not ordinarily resident within the Municipality or in the district in which it is situated, and a similar qualification is required in persons recommended by District Local Boards. This restriction is obviously intended to discourage the class of candidates known in England and the United States as carpet baggers. If any body or association or group neglect to make a recommendation for two months after being requested to do so by the Government, the Governor himself may use his discretion in nominating a person belonging to the class which the body or group is deemed to represent. Regulation VIII. provides for the contingency of the Governor declining to nominate a person who has been recommended under the preceding regulations. A fresh request shall be issued for another name under the rules, and if it be not within the prescribed period of two months, the Governor shall make the nomination himself as laid down in Regulation VII. The ninth and last directs that the eight seats to be held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation as soon as conveniently may be, and provides that if the full number of eight vacancies be not available at once, the Governor shall at his discretion decide which of the bodies prescribed in the rules shall be requested to recommend persons for nomination, and shall do the same as often as vacancies may arise amongst the non-official members, until the eight non-official seats are filled.

The Governor is allowed to exercise his discretion under the third rule in nominating to the remaining four seats to make up the total of twenty-one, in such manner as may secure a representation of classes which might otherwise be left without any representation on the Council. This is an important provision, without which the others would fail of their chief purpose, which is to give a fair representation to the Presidency as a whole. Bearing this in mind, the regulations, if not perfect—and the Viceroy in his speech before the Supreme Council expressly stated that they are tentative—will achieve their main purpose of giving a wider basis to the representative character of the Council. Bombay has no reason to complain that it will be inadequately represented, for of the eight non-official members, three will directly or indirectly represent the city. The seventy-two members of the Corporation will have the distinction of having a member all to themselves, and the interests of the Municipality will not be overlooked. The rules prescribe that the Senate of the University shall choose a member who must be an ordinary resident of Bombay as must also be the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, or whatever group of commercial Associations may be constituted for electoral purposes. The whole of the Presidency outside Bombay, with its twenty millions of inhabitants, must do the best it can with five elected representatives. The task of the Government in apportioning five members amongst so many is not to be envied. The only consolation his Excellency-in-Council can have is that if the number were greater, the difficulties would only be increased in geometrical ratio. The Sirdars of the Deccan and any other class of large landholders must, under the rules, obtain one seat at least. So must the mofussil Municipalities, grouped or otherwise, and so must the Local Boards, singly or in groups. If the irreducible minimum of one be assigned to each of these three classes, the Government will have one left to bestow on the Province of Sind and another on Karachi, or the Chamber of Commerce in that busy part. Supposing the Government decide to group the Local Boards of the southern half of the Presidency—which is more distinctively rural than the northern half—it will become necessary to make the choice between making one Local Board representative of the rest, and of grouping the others and bringing them together in a species of electoral college to decide upon a fit and proper person to represent them in Council. Obviously no one board could be entrusted with the right of nomination to the exclusion of all the rest. If the boards be grouped, on what principle will the voting power be assigned to each? According to population, or according to the amount of taxation? In either case there are difficulties. The simplest plan would be, no doubt, to proceed on the basis of population. But some of the boards, representing a very large population, spread over a considerable area, are composed of a dozen members, while boards representing a smaller population in a more compact territory, have a greater number of members. If boards of twelve and of twenty members, come together, is the principle of One Man One Vote to apply? The result would be a great inequality in the representation. The only way out of this difficulty is to give each Board votes in proportion to the population whose affairs they administer, and let them send deputies to some convenient or central locality to nominate a representative. The distances in many of the districts will occasion delay and some inconvenience. In the northern half of the Presidency, if anywhere, the groups of Municipalities which are to exercise the new franchise must be found. After Bombay and Poona all the towns of considerable population, such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad, Broach, are in the north of the Presidency. The number of towns with a population exceeding ten thousand, is seventy-eight. By grouping the Municipalities of towns with a population of ten thousand and upwards, and enabling them to send delegates to an electoral college, a representation of the urban life of the mofussil—exclusive of Sind—can be secured. The northern province may fairly claim two representatives, one to be selected by the Sirdars and Jaghirdars, and one by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, with any other commercial Association—if such there be that might be grouped with it. It is from Sind alone that under the prescribed rules, a Mahomedan element may possibly be sent up to the Council by the votes of representative bodies. Neither in the Local Boards, nor in the Mofussil Municipalities, nor in Bombay, is there a Mahomedan organisation sufficiently strong to make itself heard. The same may be said of the non-official Europeans except in so far as the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi will ensure them a hearing. It is stated that the Governor will take the earliest possible opportunity to invite "the advice and assistance" of the bodies and associations specified in the second rule with a view to eliciting their recommendations to fill the eight seats. The recommendations must be given within two months from the date of issuing the invitation. The probability is, therefore, that the enlarged Council will be able to meet for the first time to make laws and regulations in June.

WHEN the news of the attack on the Chilas Fort reached India it was not known what tribesmen were the aggressors. It was felt that the Chilasis unless assisted from outside would not revolt, and the Darel, Tangir or Palas clans were credited with the blame. Details, however, have reached us by telegraph from a trans-frontier correspondent which show that the Kohistanis were the culprits. The message, which has taken eight days to reach us, gives details of the occurrence which have not come to hand from any other source. It appears that the sentries aroused Lieutenant Moberley at four o'clock in the morning with the information that a body of armed men had gathered in the ruins of an old village some distance below the fort. Lieutenant Moberley immediately took out a detachment of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops and cleared the first lines, inflicting heavy loss. He was proceeding further when a bullet from one of the tribesmen grazed his head rendering him senseless. He lost a considerable quantity of blood, and on recovering consciousness and finding himself unfit to advance further retired to the fort. Before long, however, the enemy had constructed "sangars." Major Daniell during the evening moved out of the fort, and made a gallant effort to drive them from their position. A fierce fight ensued among the ruins and raged for three hours. The Adjutant Nain Singh, of the Body Guard, fell, and Major Daniell was, as already reported, shot through the heart. Subadar Bir Singh was so severely wounded that he expired soon after he reached the fort. The enemy's loss is estimated at two hundred and fifty. After the fight the Kohistanis spent the remainder of the day burying their dead. Night fell before they had completed the task, and they hastily retreated under cover of darkness. So soon as Lieutenant Moberly had recovered strength he went out again, but found the place deserted. There was little trace of the enemy in the ruins beyond the hurriedly-constructed graves and about forty bodies they had not been able to dispose of. But at some distance away he came across a quantity of guns and swords which the Kohistanis had been unable to carry away. It is not believed that the Chilasis had any hand in the affray. Their attitude is reported to have been very friendly throughout, and one of their messengers carried the news that the force which had been dispersed was but the advanced guard of a much larger force. This force was so disheartened by the fate of the advanced guard that they had turned and fled precipitately to their homes. Their leaders however maltreated two prominent Chilasis who refused assistance in the attack on the fort and opposed their march through Chilasi territory. The tribesmen had marched a long distance and were, it is believed, led by Ghazimulla, the late head justa of the Chilasis. No further attack, we are assured by our correspondent, need be feared. In this view it appears Lieutenant Moberley concurs. Testifying to the character of Major Daniell our correspondent says he had seen much service and was conspicuous for his dash and bravery. He joined the Bengal Staff Corps from the Scots Fusiliers in 1877, and was posted to the 1st Punjab Infantry. Though still on the strength of this regiment, he was attached to the Guides. He had served in the Afghan War, the Chukmani and Zaimusht Expeditions, the Mahsood Waziri Expedition, and in the Zhob Valley.

RATHER late in the day comes a protest from a home paper as to the half-hearted manner in which the Indian Government took up the proposals submitted to it regarding the efficient representation of Indian industries in the Chicago Exhibition. The "tardy and inadequate action which has characterised official proceedings" is commented upon, and comparisons are drawn between the subsidies offered by India and those by Siam and Japan. The channel through which the Government of India decided to dispose of their contribution is also objected to. This objection is raised at the eleventh hour. The exhibition opens informally with the month of May, but it will be June before everything is in its place and the exhibition is complete. There is still time to extend the Indian section considerably. The American Consul-General Bombay—who is also Indian Commissioner for the exhibition—has received advices from his Government urging him to give whatever assistance may be in his power to facilitate whatever subsidiary undertakings may be decided upon by Native States and independent merchants. The Commissioner, who will himself proceed to Chicago, will take charge of small exhibits which may be forwarded to him, and see to their advantageous display and safe return. He has also received instructions regarding the reception and accommodation of Native Princes who may proceed to America. The Government is prepared to show the honour which is due to the rulers of Indian States, recognising in them the representatives of a nation in which culture and refinement has made rapid and gratifying progress. One or two princes have already gone to America and others also are contemplating visiting the Exhibition but hesitate owing to the fear that proper arrangements are not likely to be made for them. But the Commissioner being allowed by his Government to be temporarily absent from Consular post would be able to command for any prince he might accompany a most distinguished reception from his Government as well as render the tour in America far more interesting, thoroughly profitable, and free from impositions as might likely be practised upon a stranger prince. The Gaekwar of Baroda, we hear, has desired the Commissioner to arrange for an extensive exhibit from his State, and other Princes are making similar arrangements. There is after all a better prospect of the Indian section at the World's Fair being fuller and more comprehensive than at first seemed probable. It is to be hoped that all who are desirous of taking part in the Exhibition of Indian products and manufactures at Chicago contemplating exhibiting will place themselves into communication with the American Consulate in Bombay with the least possible delay.

THE statement of the Prime Minister that the Government are willing to promote the Bill for the payment of Members of Parliament, but that it will be impossible to pass the measure during the present Session, confirms what was stated by the *St. James's Budget* of the 24th ult. That journal asserted very positively that the idea of payment of members had taken definite shape in the Councils of the Liberal party, and that Mr. Gladstone was understood to be very reluctant to throw the cost of paying all members of Parliament on the tax-payer. It is not necessary to accept the statement of our contemporary that the payment of members will be arranged on the principles of the Charity Organisation Society, and that only the deserving poor are to be relieved. The Prime Minister favours the payment of members whose private income does not exceed four hundred a year. Lord Halsbury, the late Lord Chancellor is credited with the statement that under the common law Members of Parliament could compel their constituents to pay them the equivalent of the fees originally chargeable upon the ruler for the expenses of Knights of the Shire and burgesses sent to represent counties or boroughs in Parliament. The fees in question varied from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per diem—a very handsome wage—the amount was called "members wages" in the good old days—when a labourer's wages were a penny a week. A return has been moved for setting forth the moneys received by existing Members of Parliament out of the Treasury either as salaries or pensions. It will probably be found that the chief recipients are not to be found amongst the class of "pauper politicians," *i.e.*, labour representatives, who are taunted by another of the London evening papers with having set on foot the movement for the payment of members.

The Light Horse Camp which opened on Saturday, the 11th instant, at Santa Cruz, was inspected by Brigadier-General Budgen, on Saturday last. General Budgen, accompanied by Major Hilliard proceeded to Santa Cruz by a special train at 3-15 o'clock, and was received by the Corps drawn up in line. The troops marched as far as the Mahim Sands and went through a series of movements. General Budgen expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the inspection. The General and Staff dined at the Light Horse mess and a pleasant evening was spent. The party returned to Bombay by a special train. The attendance was larger than us

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question said the Government were willing to promote the measure for the payment of members of Parliament, but that the passing of the Bill was impossible this session.

CINGALESE WORKMEN AT CHICAGO.

The Cingalese workmen at the Chicago Exhibition, who were hired at the rate of thirty rupees per month, have struck work, finding that the wages of American workmen were higher. Their employers have offered them forty rupees monthly, which is now under discussion by the malcontents.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

General Sir George White has started for India.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

Lord Salisbury is decidedly better, but his doctors say that he will require to use the greatest care.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The cotton operatives in Lancashire have submitted terms for a settlement. They suggest referring future disputes to the leading officials, and offer to resume work immediately at a reduction of two and a half per cent.

DEATH OF M. JULES FERRY.

PARIS, MARCH 17.

M. Jules Ferry died to-day from an affection of the heart, induced by a bullet wound, the result of an attempt made on his life by a lunatic in the Chamber of Deputies in 1887.

THE FUNERAL OF M. FERRY.

MARCH 18.

The funeral of M. Jules Ferry will take place on Wednesday next, and will be at the expense of the State.

M. Constans will probably replace M. Ferry in the Senate.

THE PANAMA CASE.

In the Panama Canal Case the speeches for the defence were closed to-day.

REJECTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL

BERLIN, MARCH 18.

The Committee of the Reichstag have rejected the second reading of the whole of the Army Bill with all the different Party amendments.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A RUPEE LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

It will be announced in the Financial Statement, with the usual reserve, that a loan of probably three crores will be raised in India, and the Secretary of State's drawings will amount to £18,700,000 in 1893-94.

THE WESTERN CIRCLE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES.

Two additional Commissariat offices, one from the Bombay Circle and one from the Eastern Circle, are to be allotted to the Western Circle.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON ARMS.

The Government of India have decided to allow a rebatement of Customs duty after the 1st April, 1893, paid on arms for Native regiments on presentation of bills from the Commanding Officer.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The troopship Canning takes the No. 4 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the 14th Bombay Infantry to Karachi on the 7th April, and leaves Karachi on the 17th with the 4th Bombay Rifles for Bombay. The No. 1 Co. Bengal Sappers and Miners remain in Quetta till relieved by the No. 4 Co., and then rail to Roorkee.

The 4th Sikhs proceed from Kohat to the Samana in lieu of the 31st Punjab Infantry proceeding to Peshawar.

ACCIDENT TO LORD BERESFORD.

Whilst riding in the Grand Military Paper-chase yesterday Lord Beresford had a very nasty fall and sustained severe internal injuiries. Latest bulletin, from Government House, says he is better, but not allowed to receive visitors, and will probably be confined to bed for some time.

THE JODHPUR STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The extension of the Jodhpur State Railway to Sambhar Salt Lake has been opened to traffic.

SOLICITOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. R. L. Upton, Solicitor to the Government of India, proceeds on eight months' leave on the 28th instant, Mr. W. K. Eddis officiating.

LEAVE.

Justice Hill, of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted eight months' leave from the 17th instant. No nomination has yet been made for the officiating appointment.

Mr. J. R. Bell, in charge of the Frontier Railway surveys, proceeds on three months' leave in April before taking charge of the East Coast Railway. He is now engaged in completing the survey for a line from Dera Ismail Khan to Martaza at the mouth of the Gomal.

REPORT OF THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

The views of the Bombay Government on the report of the Land Indebtedness Commission have reached the Government of India. They will be considered during the Simla Session.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bill for amending the Inland Emigration Act, which relates to labour supply in Assam, will come up for final disposal by the Imperial Legislative Council, on Thursday next.

THE NATIVE CAVALRY TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

The Native Cavalry Tournament resulted, on Friday afternoon, in a victory for the 9th Bengal Lancers, who defeated the 18th in the final tie after a hard-fought game by four goals to two.

THE AITCHISON CHIEFS' COLLEGE.

Sir Benjamin Bromhead, late Commandant, 23rd Pioneers, has been appointed to officiate as Governor of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, in place of General Black, who proceeds on leave shortly.

THE BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

Further views of the Gwalior and Bhopal durbars regarding the gauge of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, have been asked for, in consequence of the Secretary of State being opposed to its construction on the standard gauge, as proposed by the Government of India.

STEAM WAGGON FERRY OVER THE INDUS.

Mr. Bell's report on the practicability of a steam waggon ferry over the Indus, at Dera Ismail Khan, showed the cost of the training works to bring the river into a one thousand yard channel to be fourteen lakhs. This is one of the reasons which has caused the project to be abandoned for the present.

FIGHTING IN CHILAS.

Gilgit, March 8, evening.—Heavy fighting took place in Chilas on the 6th. Our post of three hundred men of the Body Guard Regiment was attacked before dawn, but the enemy was repulsed with a great loss. Major Daniell after an ineffectual attempt with a few men under Lieutenant Moberley, of the 36th Dogras, to clear the village, in which the latter was slightly wounded, attacked himself with one hundred and fifty men. After a severe fighting for two hours he was killed, and the storming party retired in perfect order, driving back the enemy, who tried to follow, but with a loss of one-third of its strength. Three native officers and nineteen men were killed and one officer and twenty-eight men wounded. During the night the enemy fled leaving many dead. Their loss was very severe, probably nearly two hundred. The enemy were well armed, and fought well, and included probably Kohistanis and Kali Jalas men. Reinforcements have left from Bunji, and Major Twigg goes to take the command. Further fighting is not expected by Lieutenant Moberley.

March 9, evening.—Later news from Chilas shows that the enemy were an advanced guard of a large gathering of Kohistanis, which has broken up and retired down the river owing to the crushing loss inflicted in the fight of the 5th. Lieutenant Moberley reports of finding forty dead in the village; very many more had been buried on the field, and numbers of the dead and wounded had been carried away. The total loss of the enemy cannot be below two hundred and fifty. Native accounts given by the men in the enemy's camp, describe the loss as terrifying and completely destroying any desire for further fight. The Kohistanis have now turned on the Lodar people and plundered them, and confusion seems to reign amongst the tribesmen. Reinforcements under Lieutenant Herman, 4th Sikhs, should be in Chilas to-day. The wounded are doing well, and everything is satisfactory. The men are very keen to have another turn at the enemy.

BLACKMAILING A NATIVE PRINCE.

A somewhat sensational trial is about to take place before the Chief Court of Jammu. It seems that Raja Baldeo Singh, the young Raja of Poonch, was lately approached by a certain Prabhu Dial, son of Nehal Chand, manager of the late Raja Moti Singhjee's business in Jammu. This man intimated that he had certain incriminating papers in his possession, which seriously affected the young Raja, and for the purchase of which one lakh of rupees was demanded. The Raja, thereupon through an agent, Tek Chand Bery, laid a trap for the parties concerned, Prabhu Dial and one Siv Ram, a telegraph signaller, with the result that the two men were apprehended by the Jammu police, and promptly charged with defamation and forgery. Two papers were found on the accused, one purporting to be addressed to the cook of the late Raja Moti Singh signed by Raja Baldeo Singh, promising him a lakh of rupees if he poisoned the then ruler, Moti Singh; the other paper simply containing the signature of the late Raja Moti Singh. The case will probably be decided by Pundit Mahesh Bal, of the Chief Court, Allahabad.

THE CONNELL CHALLENGE CUP.

A polo tournament commences on Wednesday afternoon next for the Connell Challenge Cup. Four teams have entered, namely, the West Yorkshire, Benares; the Royal Artillery, Allahabad; the Royal Irish Fusiliers; and the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

FAREWELL DINNER.

A farewell dinner to General Kinloch and Colonel Clifford will be given in the N.-W. P. Club, at Allahabad, on Wednesday.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. INVERARITY REPLIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 19.

Mr. Inverarity opened his speech for the prosecution on Saturday in the presence of a crowded court. He dealt throughout the day with the value of the evidence called, and had not concluded when the court rose. After a protest against Mr. Norton's vituperation and invective, he submitted that a great mass of the evidence should never have been allowed to be recorded. The charge was not that the author of the pamphlet had defamed Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, but her husband, and it is an undoubted proposition of law that every defamatory statement made must be proved and the justification as broad as the charge. Mr. Inverarity then pointed out several statements in the pamphlet, which he contended there had been no attempt to prove, and moreover many specific defamatory statements were not only not proved to be true but had been proved to be absolutely false. It was astonishing to him that the case had lasted seven months, because there could but be one result. If his Honour held that Mitra published the pamphlet he must be found guilty. The evidence given was absolutely incredible and bore on the face of it the stamp of untruth. With regard to the Salar Jung incident Mr. Inverarity contended that there was no evidence to show that Mehdi Hassan connived at his wife's alleged guilt, which was necessary to prove the justification, but in addition he asked his Honour to believe that the oral evidence in the case was false *in toto*, got up for the purpose of trying to establish this particular part of the case under extremely suspicious circumstances. With regard to Syed Hussain Belgrami a violent attack had been made on him, and in order to justify that attack, there ought to be some credible evidence on record, but the remarks had not a shadow of justification. With regard to the marriage contract the Court ought to hold it genuine, as the prosecution produced evidence of its validity, and the defence had called no evidence to prove it a fabrication. Mr. Inverarity contended that Sarwar Jung and others were responsible for the statements in the pamphlet if not for its actual publication.

THE KISTNA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

At the opening of the new bridge over the Kistna river yesterday, H. E. the Governor said the completion of the bridge was due alone to the untiring exertions of Lord Connemara in and out of season. His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Spring's magnificent piece of work, also to that of Mr. Digby who had carried on the work after Mr. Spring left. He then read a telegram from the Viceroy conveying the pleasure and satisfaction of the Government of India and offering the congratulations of all concerned and announcing the sanction of a grant of gratuities to the head subordinates. His Excellency added that it was the intention of the Government of India to proceed with the construction of the East Coast Railway between Bezwada and Cuttack as quickly as possible, spending as much yearly as during the past two years. Nothing had been decided as to the construction of the section now being surveyed from Cuttack to Calcutta. The extension from Bezwada to Madras had been surveyed, but weighty financial reasons prevented the Madras Railway Company from being allowed to construct a line with the State guarantee. The Governor then delivered bonuses to the head subordinates who are mostly Punjabees who had followed Mr. Spring there, and done all the heavy work of construction.

SANITARY WORKS IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 19.

A large public meeting of the citizens was held this evening to urge upon the Municipality the necessity of completing urgent sanitary works in preference to erecting a tower in the Reay Market. Dr. Garde presided. The news of Sir Wedderburn's election to Parliament was received with joy and the meeting resolved to send him a congratulatory letter.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 18.

10 p.m.	76·9

SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

6 a.m.	73·9
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	80·8
6 p.m.	80·1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, with the Overland mails of March 3, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 11 o'clock, last night. She brought the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Lieut Windsor	Mr P C Gibson
Mr and Mrs Oates and child	Mr J Lane
Mrs and Miss H J Wynch and infant	Miss Read
	Mr Pickup
Mr and Mrs Tattersall	Mr Dial
Mr H C Young	Capt Stewart
Mrs Hyde Cates	Mr and Mrs Gadsden and child
Mrs Trim	Mr Griffiths
Miss Lucy Cookson	Miss Charlton
Mr H T Monis	Mrs Sandilands
Mrs Sandilands	Mr F Campen

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J G Ritchie	Mr J W Jones
Capt S C F Jackson	Mr W E Bunton
Mr O'Leary	Mrs Porter
Mr S A Chalk	

FROM MALTA—Mrs A Martinelly and infant.

WEATHER REPORT.—She left London on February 23. With the exception of a S. W. G. gale in the Bay and a N. W. gale in the Adriatic she experienced fine weather, but very cold throughout to Port Said. The passage down the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea was remarkably cool, the thermometer at noon being 64° 72°, 81°, 84°. Snow was observed on the Sinai Range. We sounded our reported position of the "Caledonian" shoal and found the soundings to agree with the Chart. From Aden we experienced light variable winds to within 400 miles from Bombay, then fresh N. W. to N. E. winds. Currents were experienced S. W-12 to 14 miles per day.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor on Monday for Buckingham Palace.

The Queen has fixed Thursday, May 11, for the inauguration of the Imperial Institute.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, when a large number of ladies were presented.

The Queen returned to Windsor on Wednesday from London.

The Queen, on Friday last, stood as godmother to the infant daughter of Lord Carrington in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday attended a meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last Mr. Asquith introduced the Suspensory Bill for Wales which was, he admitted, the first step towards disestablishing and disendowing the Church in the Principality. Sir J. Gorst moved an amendment in opposition, and a debate followed, in which Lord R. Churchill referred to Mr. Gladstone's former declarations against Disestablishment, and taunted him with adopting any and all means to obtain a majority to keep him in office. Mr. Gladstone made a warm reply, and the first reading was carried by 301 votes against 245. On Friday, Sir R. Temple moved a resolution for establishing a State-aided system of superannuation of school teachers, which was supported on both sides of the House and was not opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The resolution was agreed to. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a Bill to establish local control over the liquor traffic. It proposed to enable a two-thirds majority of electors, including women, to close the public houses in the district. No compensation to publicans would be granted, but they would be allowed three years to adapt their interests to the new order of things. The details of the Bill were criticised, not always favourably, on both sides of the House, but eventually leave was given to introduce the Bill. Tuesday night was devoted to a debate on bimetallism. Sir H. Maxwell Thompson moved a resolution, which was rejected by 229 against 148. On Wednesday Lord F. Hamilton moved the second reading of the National Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by Lord R. Churchill as being directed to the exclusion of the Christian Brothers from participation in State grants and Mr. J. Morley also opposing the second reading, was negatived by 247 against 166.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to Church patronage.

POLITICAL.

The Secretary for the Colonies on Friday last received a deputation, which urged the expediency of dividing the colony of Queensland into three separate colonies. Lord Ripon said that, as a general election was pending in the colony, he should await the result of it before bringing the question under the consideration of his colleagues.

The Earl of Rosebury, presiding on Wednesday at a dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, expressed his belief that Imperial Federation would be most effectually obtained by the holding of Imperial conferences, but he did not think that the present time was quite favourable for such a gathering.

A deputation of dock workers had an interview on Wednesday with the Home Secretary to suggest amendments to the Employers' Liability Act.

A deputation waited on the President of the Local Government Board to offer objections to the Rating of Machinery Bill. Mr. H. Fowler said that the question was not a party one, and he was disposed to leave the House of Commons to decide upon the matter.

Treasury minutes have been published fixing the salaries of the law officers of the Crown, and prohibiting them from appearing in private cases with certain exceptions.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson (Gladstonian) was returned for the Cirencester Division by a majority of 242 votes over Colonel Chester Master, whose election had been declared void by an equality of votes at the previous election. Mr. Allan (Gladstonian) was returned at Gateshead by a majority of 868 over Mr. Ralli (Unionist.)

Mr. R. Johnstone (Conservative) was declared elected on Saturday for the Horsham Division of Sussex, in place of the late Sir W. Barttelot, defeating Mr. R. G. Wilberforce (Gladstonian) by a majority of 1,482 votes.

Mr. J. F. Hogan (Anti-Parnellite) was returned without opposition as M. P. for Mid Tipperary.

Mr. R. W. Duff, M. P. for Banffshire, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Jersey as Governor of New South Wales.

Mr. H. Josse, the Gladstonian M. P. for Grimsby, has resigned his seat from the pressure of pivate business.

At a meeting on Sunday, held at the Social Democratic Federation Hall, a resolution was passed condemning the Labour members of Parliament who failed to support Mr. Keir Hardie's amendment to the Address.

IRELAND.

The Unionists in Dublin have resolved to hold a great demonstration in the Rotunda against a Home Rule Bill, and to circulate petitions against the measure throughout the country. Several Grand juries have passed resolutions condemnatory of the Bill.

A great meeting, comprising about 15,000 persons, was held on Tuesday in Belfast, when resolutions condemning the Home Rule Bill and declaring a determination to resist it were adopted.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Pierce Mahony, who presided, criticized very unfavourably the financial proposals in Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

The two sections of the Irish Nationalist party have summoned conventions to assemble in Dublin on March 8 and 9, respectively, to consider the provisions of the Home Rule Bill.

GENERAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Chancellor of the University, on Wednesday, presided at a meeting at Oxford in aid of the funds of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

At a meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture on Tuesday the proposal of Lord Winchilsea to form a National Agricultural Union was discussed, and it was resolved that it would be premature at present to decide upon it.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday presided at a meeting held at his residence to promote the raising of a memoral to the late Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, and it was decided to place a recumbent figure of the deceased prelate in St. Albans Cathedral.

The Navy Estimates for the ensuing year were published on Monday. They amount to a total of £14,240 100, or £100 less than the last year's estimates.

An Admiralty minute respecting the loss of H.M.S. Howe has been issued in which the Board observes that the decisions of the two Courts-martial differed in their opinions, and the Admiralty on reviewing the evidence had come to the conclusion that the disaster was due to unskilful management on the part of Captain Hastings and Commander Dickson.

A declaration, signed by 50 clergymen holding more or less responsible positions, has been published, deprecating the judgment in the Bishop of Lincoln's case as legalizing practices which are distasteful to a large body of Churchmen, but the signatories urge that none should on that account waver in their loyalty to the Church of Englaud.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt. T. C. Briggs, Mad. (Ret.); Sir C. Clifford, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. A. H. A. Gordon; Sir W. G. Nugent, Bart; Sir A. B. Walker, Bart.; Sir T. A. Colt, Bart.; Sir A. Every, Bart.; Bishop Hordon; Prof. Minto; Mr. F. Baines, J. P.; Miss E. J. Whateley.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON FOR THE DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 16.

THE speeches closing this trial commenced to-day, when the Court was crowded. Mr. Inverarity took his seat at the table, representing the prosecution, and was assisted by Mr. Rudra, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Fakr-ud-din; and Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. Edgelow represented, as usual, the defence. At the outset a little forensic sparring took place between counsel as to Mr. Norton's right to comment on the original evidence, Mr. Inverarity contending that under ordinary procedure that portion of the evidence should have been dealt with in opening the case for the defence, and further that the rebutting evidence was now the only portion of the case on which counsel could base his speech. Mr. Norton parried this attack by pointing out that the ordinary procedure had been departed from with the sanction of the Court for good reasons, and he claimed now the right of commenting on the publication evidence.

Mr. Bosanquet upheld this contention.

Mr. Norton said he had no desire that the case should be dealt with on the question of jurisdiction alone, but he would not be doing his duty to his client if he did not put forward the arguments which lent themselves to show that the whole charge, in so far as facts were concerned, must fail to the ground, and the question of jurisdiction fail for the simple reason that out of the nine witnesses brought forward to substantiate the fact of publication there was not one who had not only completely broken down, but there was not one who had not committed the most flagrant perjury. He asked, however, for a decision also on the main question of the trial, and asked his Worship to hold that the charges they had to meet as drafted in the charge, in so far as they referred to the pamphlet, had been fully, amply, and conclusively sustained. Mr. Norton then dealt with the evidence on publication, which he characterised as a pure fabrication, wholly unworthy of belief, whilst on the other hand Mitra had proved by irrefutable evidence an *alibi* to the charge that on the 13th March, 1892, he published the pamphlet at the *Record Press*, Hyderabad. This part of the evidence having occupied Mr. Norton about three hours, he proceeded to deal with the rebutting evidence, and said: I have no reason to complain that rebutting evidence was allowed, because if the evidence has rebutted anything, it has rebutted entirely any suspicion of truth that might have clung to the case for the prosecution. Evidence was tendered in the shape of a list of witnesses, to prove Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was a virtuous woman, and it has resulted, in so far as you take these witnesses, in proving that a woman has scarcely lived who has lead a more adventurous life than she has. Mr. Faridoonji was the first who was called as rebutting evidence. What has he done to assist the prosecution to prove Mrs. Mehdi Hassan a virtuous woman? He has not helped the case for the prosecution by one single iota. He was called, so far as I can make out, to make a statement as to what Mrs. Mehdi Hassan might or might have not done at the time when Sir Salar Jung entertained at his city palace. So far as I am concerned also I am willing to accept that it was quite possible for the house at Mir Alum to have two doors which were kept open or kept shut, and that it was quite possible for a man bent on meeting a woman equally determined to have done so. We know that Mustapha Ali would not let a door trifle with his desires, and we equally know that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan is hardly the character to stick at an open door or so. What we know is that there was a house, an opportunity, and the probability is that it was seized. Mr. Faridoonji has in no way assisted Mrs. Mehdi Hassan back on to a pedestal of virtue. He has however, done one good service to the defence. He was carried seriatim through the list of the defence witnesses and questioned as to their characters. He had to admit that he would not lend Mustapha Ali money, because he was not in a position to repay it, but that he would trust him in most other things. There Mr. Faridoonji displayed a knowledge of human nature, I hardly gave him credit for, for I think most of us are placed in a similar position, and we may say truly of most of our friends that we would not lend them money, but would trust them in most other things. So far as Mustapha Ali is concerned, I claim he has received a clean certificate of health. Then we come to Syed Hussain Belgrami. Nothing could be more lamentable than the display of Syed Hussain, and I submit to you that he would have exercised a wise and generous discretion if he had refused to come into the witness-box. It is a shameful exhibition, and I can assure you no one says it with more pain than myself. Syed Hussain would have done more good to that unfortunate woman if he had held aloof from this case. Take that letter of his into your hands. What do we find? We find he is not in the position of the ordinary Hyderabad noble, but is a man conversant with the English language to such a degree that he makes use of it in preference to Urdoo to convey his thoughts to Mehdi Hassan. We find him repeating to Mehdi Hassan, and telling him it was not necessary to mention the names of the two sisters to anyone acquainted with the Lucknow of twenty years ago. Why was it not necessary? Because Mehdi Hassan was as familiar with them as himself. What two sisters were they. Why, Gertrude and Lucy. These are the only two sisters of whom any witness has spoken, and Syed Hussain knowing he cannot get outside the purview of his own strong English, he comes here and ruins himself. Syed Hussain was forced to invent the absurd story about Mahmood Beg and one of the sisters and himself and the other. He says a woman who was nameless came one day to visit Mahmood Beg in the house in which Syed Hassain and Mahmood Beg resided. The latter had an interview with her, and Syed Hussain happened to see the woman, and he asked Mahmood Beg what she had come about. Then we have the result of forcing a man into the witness box. They have pushed him backwards until he goes and attacks the character of Mahmood Beg, his own personal friend, the Absalom of his bosom, and the man whom he has been hugging to his heart. We know that this is absolutely untrue. We know that Mahmood Beg had married the daughter of Sarwar Jung's uncle, Abas Beg; we know that at that time he was in the British Service, and, that so far as pecuniary means went, in a good position. Now we come to his own interview with the younger sister. Having endeavoured to ruin Mahmood Beg's character, Syed Hassain proceeds to shatter his own. We have the ridiculous and absurd statement of his own interview with the young girl, and himself, chaperoned by the old gentleman. What the conversation had reference to, when it occurred, how long it lasted, is absolutely a blank in Syed Hussain's mind, he only knows she was there, young, pretty, and was sister to the woman who called on Mahmood Beg. But where is the connection, where is the link which shows that the girl who came to see Syed Hussain was sister to the girl who came to see Mahomed Beg? We know that Syed Hussain did not know the name of the girl who came to see Mahmood, and that he did not know the connection between her and the girl who came to see him, yet he dares to swear these two women are sisters. The story of the connection of these women is that some man, nameless, saw one sister, then turned round and said that woman is the sister of the woman who visited Mahmood Beg. But how did the man, who had not seen the other sister know the fact? But not even that was sufficient for Syed Hussain. He went on to endeavour to make us believe that every word he used in the letter he wrote to Mehdi Hassan had a different interpretation to what any one would naturally put on it. "It is needless to mention the names of the women to any one who knew the Lucknow of twenty years ago"; what did he mean by that sentence, nothing more or less than "I know who it was, and you, Mehdi Hassan knows also that it was Mrs. Hodges and Gertrude Donnelly, and the reasons why I don't say so is because you know it." Let us endeavour for a moment to place ourselves in the mental attitude of the man who wrote this letter, and then let me ask do you believe for one second there can be any other interpretation than this? Obviously Syed Hussain referred to Gertrude and Lucy, and knowing that he comes here with the record, teeming rife with perjury, and the concoction of false documents and forgery, and adds to the mass, with the hope of saving this woman when all the heroes of Troy could not extricate her. This is one of the results of rebutting evidence.

[*Address proceeding.*]

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 18th February, 1893, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 69,055-15-3, and for goods, etc., Rs. 84,957-10-7, making altogether Rs. 1,54,013-9-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-10-7. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,32,165-5-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 139-6-8.

OWING to the silting up which has recently occurred, the Sirhind Canal will probably have to be closed for a couple of months from 1st May. This will occasion a loss of four or five lakhs in the irrigation returns.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning last from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 18th February, calling at Queenstown on the 20th, Malta on the 1st March, Port Said on the 5th, and Suez on the 6th idem. She has brought 64 officers 13 ladies, 6 officers' children, 1,305 rank-and-file, 26 women, and 28 children. During the voyage she encountered very bad weather as far as Gibraltar. After leaving Portsmouth the wind was blowing at first westerly but shifted to north, and blew a heavy gale, and the ship rolled heavily and the barometer fell to 28·75°. The latter part of the voyage was enlivened by many successful concerts and dances being organised on board. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs C P Ridley, 2nd and child, 2nd Manchester	2nd Lieut M L Pears, 2nd Scot Rifles
Major R S Dunsterville, R A	2nd Lieut L A Delmi Radcliffe, 1st Hants
Surgn-Captain G Nelis, Med Staff	2nd Lieut S C Taylor, 2nd York L I
Surgn-Captain R S F Henderson, Med Staff	2nd Lieut W D Ingle, 2nd Middlesex
Surgn-Captain and Mrs P C H Gordon, Med Staff	2nd Lieut W S C Munscroft, 2nd Manchester
Surgn-Captain J H Brannigan, Med Staff	2nd Lieut L J Carter, 2nd Oxford, L I
Captain A Couper, 3rd Rifle Brigade	2nd Lieut P M Davies, 1st R W Kent
Surgn-Captain W E Hardy, Med Staff	2nd Lieut C de C Middleton, R W Kent
Lieut G J Dickson, 2nd Wiltshire	2nd Lieut A R S Methuen, Unattached List
Lieut W Elletson, 1st North Lancashire	2nd Lieut A Hewlett, Unattached List
Lieut E Wintour, Indian Staff Corps	2nd Lieut R W E Knollys, Unattached List
Inspctr H Jerran, Army Schools	2nd Lieut S V Byland, Unattached List
Lieut and District Officer and Mrs G Milnes, R A	2nd Lieut E M Taylor, Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs O'Brown and two children, R A	2nd Lieut W A Light, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C H Wood, R A	2nd Lieut E B Peacock, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H Isacke, R W Kent	2nd Lieut D W Mander, Durh L I
2nd Lieut S P Yates, 11th Hussars	Revd J Redman, D D, Acting R C Chaplain
2nd Lieut S V Occheston, 11th Hussars	Revd G Waldman, late R C Chaplain
2nd Lieut C D Field, 18th Hussars	Wife of Capt B Grant, and child, 2nd Border
2nd Lieut E H Lewis, 21st Hussars	Wife of Capt R Wapshare, I S Corps
2nd Lieut H W Smith, 2nd R W Surrey	Miss K D Aird, I N Service
2nd Lieut F S Dawson, 2nd North Fusiliers	Daughter of Lady Supt Chapman, I N Service
2nd Lieut De C Ireland, 1st R Fusiliers	Sister of Captain Browne, R E

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO BOMBAY.

Major J D Standen, R I Fus	Lieut W Campbell, 11th Gordon High
Major T F T Fowle, R A	Captain D T Cruikshank, 2nd Middlesex
Captain D T Cruikshank, 2nd Middlesex	Lieut and Mrs H R Rice, 2nd Essex
Surg-Capt T Daly, Med Staff	2nd Lieut J S J Baumgartner, 1st East Lanc
Capt C B Wood, Scotish Rifles	2nd Lieut G H B Freeth, 2nd Lanc Fus
Surg-Capt and Mrs J W Bullen, and child Med Staff	2nd Lieut P H Dyke, 1st Worcester
Surg-Capt and Mrs D T Lane, Med Staff	2nd Lieut and Mrs F Woodall, 1st Royal Sussex
Capt G N Monro, 11th Worcester Regt	2nd Lieut M E Dopping Hepenstal, 1st Worcester
Capt R de H Barton, Middlesex Regt	2nd Lieut R F C Calvert, 1st Worcester
Lieut J G R Swanson, 1st Worcester	2nd Lieut A E Brown, R Dub Fus
Lieut H V S Ormond, 2nd Lanc Fus	

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA.
2nd Lieut N P Cameron, 1st Cameron High

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO PORT SAID.
2nd Lieut F J Byrne. Connaught Rangers

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY
2nd Lieut Fagan, R W Kent

THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE first competition under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association was held on Saturday last. The race was open to all Association boats, and the following boats were entered for competition:—

Dove, entered by	Mr M C Turner
Janetta, entered by	Lieut A Walpole
Fairie, entered by	Capt D Paget-Jones
Clara, entered by	Mr C H S Sare
Duchess entered by	Capt W F Potts
Waterwitch, entered by	Mr G Le Maistre
Senta, entered by	Surg-Major Boyd
Water Queen, entered by	Mr John Marshall
Mannikin, entered by	Mr J B K Macbeath

The race started at 4-30 p.m., and it being a handicap one, the allowances for each boat were as follows:—

	Senta	Janetta	Mannikin	Dove	Duchess	Fairie	Waterwitch	Clara
Water Queen	12	12	12	20	17	24	23	25½
Senta	...	...	...	8	5	12	15	23½
Janetta	...	...	...	8	5	12	15	23½
Mannikin	...	...	...	8	5	12	15	23½
Dove	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	15½
Duchess	...	...	...	3	...	7	10	18½
Fairie	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11½
Waterwitch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The course sailed was from Pilot Schooner round fairway buoy, in the direction of Gull Island, round Sunk Rock and home.

Janetta, which started at 4-42 p.m., completed the course and returned home at 6-9 p.m. The second prize-winner was Mannikin, which returned to Pilot Schooner 13 minutes and 20 seconds behind Janetta. Senta returned at 6-27-30; Dove at 6-36-10; Water Queen at 6-38-45; Duchess at 6-40-5; Clara at 8-12-5; and Fairie at 8-18-50 p.m.

A LEAKING STEAMER IN THE DOCKS.

THE steamer Mobile, belonging to the Persian S. N. Co., and on the berth for Natal and ports of call, caused some excitement in the Prince's Dock on Saturday morning last, when the rumour circulated round the docks that she was sinking. As usual, the report did not lose anything from being passed round, but the facts of the case appeared to be that when the main hatches of the Mobile were removed the first thing in the morning, the hold was found to contain five or six feet of water, which almost covered the 2,000 packages of cargo, consisting of piece-goods, sugar, dhal, flour, &c., already shipped. Hand-pumps were at once used to free the hold of the water, but it continued to increase, and as the vessel had come out of dry dock only a few days previously, the cause of the leak became the more mysterious. Captain Hand, the energetic Dock Superintendent, was soon on board the Mobile, and, after consultation with Mr. Bowack, the Marine Superintendent of the Persian Co., and Captain MacAdam, of the steamer, arranged to place her at once in the Merewether Dry Dock, which was then ready to receive two vessels belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. One of these had to be kept out owing to this case of emergency. The dock officials and dry dock contractors lost no time in carrying out the work this sudden change demanded, and the result was that the Mobile was placed in the Merewether Dry Dock by 9 a.m. Early in the afternoon, the dock was dry, and a hole was discovered in one of the plates forming the ship's bottom on the starboard side. Captain Clark, Lloyd's Surveyor, as well as Messrs. Seabrooke and Moir, Surveyors, have inspected the vessel. The cargo in the main hold, it is understood, will all be discharged at once.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE competition for the Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cups doubles was concluded on Thursday last, the winners being Captain S. C. V. Smith, R. A., and Mr. E. W. Arundell. The following shows the draw and the result of each match:—

Capt S C V Smith and Mr E W Arundell / Mr A K Oliver and Mr E F Nicholson — Capt S C V Smith and Mr E W Arundell, 4·6 6·5 6·4

Dr G E Fooks and Mr A J Brooks / Mr J H Clark and Mr T H Nash — Dr G E Fooks and Mr A J Brooks, 6·5 5·6 6·4

Capt S C V Smith and Mr E W Arundell / Dr G E Fooks and Mr A J Brooks — Capt S C V Smith and Mr E W Arundell, 4·6 6·5 6·2

From the above it will be seen that there was very little to choose between the four couples. The winners of each match lost a set to their opponents, and the winning pair, Captain Smith and Mr. Arundell, were at one time in each match within a stroke of losing.

The single Challenge Cup Competition is not yet concluded.

Captain Smith has beaten Mr. Arundell, and Captain Poore has beaten Dr. Fooks, so that Captain Smith and Captain Poore will compete in the final during the week.

NEGOTIATIONS have been proceeding for some time past between the Burma Government and a private syndicate

duced by the defence, and finds that the charge against the prisoner is not proved, and therefore acquits him of the same. The Court, however, is of opinion that the reduction of speed to four knots while the squadron was in the channel was inexpedient; but that the sranding of the Howe was not due to that low speed but to the inaccuracy of the chart No. 80, and to the fact that she had diverged from the course taken by her leader."

The findings of the two Courts are conflicting, for while the first attributes the accident wholly to the imperfection of the chart, and fully acquits the captain and navigating officer of the Howe the second finds that the divergence of the Howe from the course taken by her leader was also a contributing cause. Their Lordships are unable to reconcile the evidence given by Captain Hastings at the second Court-martial with the line of defence adopted by him at the first Court. It has consequently become necessary for their Lordships to state the conclusions to which they have come. They cannot concur in the finding of the Court which fully acquitted Captain Hastings and Commander Dickson of all blame. On the contrary they attribute the disaster to unskilful management on the part of those officers, to disregard of the information afforded by the sailing directions with reference to the currents, and to neglect on their part to take the necessary bearings by which the safety of the ship could have been insured. Their Lordships acquiesce in the finding of the second Court which was convened to inquire into he management of his squadron by the admiral in command, but they deem it necessary to make the following comments with reference to it, and to some opinions put forward by witnesses during the course of the proceedings.

Whilst attaching no blame to the speed at which the squadron was navigated, they concur in the opinion of the Court that the reduction of that speed by signal when the flagship was clear of the Narrows, but the rest of the squadron were still engaged in them, was inexpedient. They desire to point out that the views expressed by certain witnesses before the Court, that latitude in keeping station is allowed when ships are in open order, cannot be admitted except for the paramount reason of the safety of the vessel. Their Lordships are further of opinion that the undoubtedly increased risk caused by taking the squadron into Ferrol on a flood tide was not duly considered by the admiral in command, and that the strength of the tide contributed to render the want of skill in navigating the Howe irremediable. My Lords take this opportunity of again directing special attention to circular letter of April 14, 1892, M., and to the instructions contained in the section relating to charts as navigational aids in the pamphlet on "Notes on Navigation," ed. 1892. They cannot too strongly enforce upon all officers intrusted with charge of command in Her Majesty's fleet the necessity of observing the rules and cautions there given, the neglect of which has of late deprived the country at least temporarily of the services of several costly and powerful ships, and they must impress upon them that risk which may be necessary in time of war are unjustifiable in time of peace.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

A VIENNA telegram of February 24, says:—Of all the numerous attempts reported to have been made through Russian agency to disturb the internal peace of Bulgaria, the one that has just been undertaken by M. Zankoff promises to meet with the least success. At the present moment Bulgaria is perfectly quiet. There is no political agitation on foot. Its finances are flourishing, and the population is enjoying such prosperity as it has never known before. The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand has been the occasion for a unanimous demonstration of loyalty, in which the army was certainly not behind the rest of the country. The stability of the throne is at present sufficiently established to allow the Prince to absent himself from Bulgaria without concern as to any untoward occurrence while he is away. An important step has been taken towards the foundation of a Bulgarian dynasty, and the people have displayed the utmost satisfaction at the prospect.

The moment could not, therefore, be less propitious for an attempt to create disaffection. Yet M. Zankoff has addressed to the Bulgarians an incendiary manifesto, of which the subjoined is an extract :—

"I am convinced that the present unhappy condition of things and the general danger will unite all true patriots in one common endeavour to bring the country safely through a serious situation, which threatens the whole Bulgarian people. Doubtless this peril is also recognized by our officers, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the day is not far distant when they will cease to support the existing order of things. Our countrymen in the army are patriotic enough to know how to get through the present domestic crisis, as they knew in 1885 how to free the country from evils which threatened it from abroad. There is good reason to believe that the crisis will be sooner over than some people imagine. I repeat that its end is certainly at hand. The sound commonsense of our officers will not allow them to be led astray either by the falsehoods preached by the Bulgarian official Press as to the supposed plans of Russia for the annexation of the country, or by the Jacobsohn documents. Servia when it was entangled in the net spread by its foes was saved by the good sense of its own people and the powerful assistance of Russia. The enemies of the Slav race have managed to do a great deal of mischief in the financial and economical affairs of Servia. If Bulgaria be destined eventually to emancipate itself from the clutches of its pretended friends, it will owe that good fortune to those two same factors which saved Servia from destruction. If misunderstandings have arisen between the liberator and the liberated, Russia is generous enough to forget them."

It is proposed to distribute one hundred thousand copies of this proclamation in Bulgaria through the medium of the Gagarin Steam Navigation Company, and it would be hardly worth while for the Bulgarian Government to take any measures to prevent its circulation. Every body acquainted with the character of the Bulgarian people knows very well that they are much too shrewd to allow themselves to be deceived by such appeals as the above. They know best themselves that their position, material and political, has never been as favourable as it is now, and they have not yet entirely forgotten what it was under Russian auspices. If, therefore, M. Zankoff's manifesto was in any way intended to counteract the effect produced by the Prince's betrothal, those who inspired it are doomed to disappointment. It is possible that the Russian Government has had nothing to do with it directly. However that may be, it cannot be, regarded otherwise than as an ill-advised move not calculated to have any influence on those to whom it is addressed.

Prince Ferdinand is in Vienna, and is still suffering from a bad cold.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

THE agitation against the Home Rule Bill is rapidly increasing in volume and intensity, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*. A line of action has been marked out by the committees of the Unionist Alliance and other local organizations, and they are now preparing to follow it. In its main points it will be similar to that pursued in 1886. Resolutions and protests against the Bill will be adopted by the various Unionist bodies which are affiliated throughout the country. Advantage will be taken of the meeting of the grand juries for the assizes, which will commence next week, to have a formal expression of condemnation from the landed gentry, deputy lieutenants, and magistrates. Similar declarations will be obtained from Poor Law and other local boards, which are opposed to the scheme. District meetings are to be held, together with demonstrations upon a large scale, in Dublin and other centres of population. The complete machinery of the several Protestant Churches will be set in motion for the purpose of sending forward petitions to Parliament praying for the rejection of the Bill, and from every parish and congregation in the country deputations will be sent to England to press the appeal of the Loyalists of all creeds and classes against their betrayal and abandonment. Lord Salisbury's intended visit to Ulster will, no doubt, give a great impulse to the movement, and earnest efforts are being made to induce Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to be present at the intended demonstration in Dublin, which claims such an appreciable mark of sympathy and encouragement in vindication alike of its sacrifices and its successes in a prolonged and arduous struggle.

The apprehension excited in commercial and financial circles is undiminished, and securities of all kinds, except those which rest upon the Imperial credit, have been much depreciated since the publication of the Bill. Bank of Ireland stock, which stood very high the £100 shares having reached 320—a proof of the growth of confidence and public spirit—has fallen to 303. It is easy to understand why this stock should be more sensitive, for there can be no doubt that under an Irish Parliament it would not have the official *status* which it now holds. Irish Railway shares have also suffered. Guinness which are exceptionally strong, have shared the depression, and fell to-doy 1¼ under yesterday's price, which was lower than the previous day's. On Monday they were quoted 4½. Speculation and the Settlement may partially account for the depreciation, but there can be no doubt that it is largely owing to the alarm which the disturbance of the normal course of business, and the possibility of impending, revolutionary change has excited. One of the most formidable features in the Bill is the provision respecting the land question, limiting the Imperial protection of three years. This strikes at the root of the security of mortgages, and other charges. This will seriously affect the Disestablished Church and the Presbyterian Church, whose resources are dependent to a considerable extent upon investments in such securities. A meeting of the Unionist Alliance was held this afternoon and arrangements were made for the holding of meetings, and for sending petitions to Parliament against the Bill.

At the meeting of the Clare Grand Jury to-day, Mr. H. V. M'Namara proposed :—"That we, the Grand Jury of the county of Clare, feel it our duty to protest against the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, and against the practice of drawing deductions from other countries where a condition of affairs in no respect analogous exists. We believe that, if the Bill becomes law, taxtation in Ireland will become ruinous, capital will leave the country, and class differences will be accentuated to an intolerable degree; while we are convinced that the safeguards for the minority are worthless, and, as patriotic Irishmen, to whom our country's honour is precious, we protest against the country being degraded to a petty province." Captain O'Callaghan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. It was further resolved that copies should be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Chief Secretary, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley presided at a military lecture on the American Civil war, by Mr. Miller Maguire, of London, and supporting his remarks, said that the North had his sympathies. It was fighting for the Union, and such Empires as the United States and as ours must be mainted at all hazards. These remarks elicited great cheering from a very crowded gathering.

A Balfast correspondent says :—A representative meeting of the Unionists of Ulster was held in the Central-hall, to-day, for the purpose of making arrangements in connexion with the visit of the Marquis of Salisbury in April. Preparations were made for a monster demonstration in the Ulster-hall on April 5, and it was decided to give his lordship a most enthusiastic reception. It was resolved that the general committee should consist of members of the Central Committee of the Belfast Conservative Association, together with the delegates selected by other loyalist associations in Ulster. It was also resolved to add the chairmen and hon. secretaries of the loyalist associations in Ulster to the executive committee. A guarantee list has been opened to defray expenses connected with the demonstration. The Lord Mayor of Belfast (Sir Daniel Dixon) is to be asked to preside at the demonstration in the Ulster-hall. The meeting also arranged for the presentation of the address to Lord Salisbury from the various Conservative and Unionist associations throughout Ulster.

A meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Ulster Convention League, and representing all sections of the Unionist party in Ulster, was held to-day, under the presidency of Viscount Templetown. It was decided to hold meetings in every polling district throughout Ulster in order that Unionists may have an opportunity of making known their opposition to Home Rule, and that at each meeting a petition against the Bill should be drawn up and forwarded to the respective representatives in Parliament for presentation there. It was also decided that clubs and branch associations of the league should be formed in each of the polling districts, and that every Unionists in Ulster opposed to Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish Legislature should be enrolled at the meetings to be held in connexion therewith. The Watch Committee was empowered to take any steps considered neccessary in the present crisis. After considerable discussion the Executive Committee drew up the following manifesto :—

"We, the Executive Committee of the Ulster Convention League, at a meeting held at Belfast on the 24th day of February, 1893, proclaim our unchangeable loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and our firm attachment to the existing Constitution of the United Kingdom; and we resolve :—

"1. That we emphatically reaffirm the resolutions passed at the Ulster Convention on the 17th of June, 1892, and declare that, while we approve of the extension to Ireland of a system of local government, such as has already been granted to Great Britain, we proclaim uncompromising resistance to any measure the principle of which is the creation in our island of any Parliament or legislative body distinct from the Imperial Parliament.

2. That the presentation to Parliament of a Home Rule Bill, whose provisions were conceived in secret, and were sprung upon the nation without public discussion or criticism, is a mockery of popular government: that the fixing of the second reading of the Bill for March 13 affords no adequate time for its proper understanding by the constituencies; and that we call upon the Unionist party to use all the forms of the House to prevent the Bill from being rushed, without proper discussion, through its various stages before the country awakens to a sense of its enormities.

"3. That, by the admission of the Prime Minister, Ireland has an over-representation of 23 members in the Imperial Parliament; that these 23 members are practically returned by Nationalist constituencies; that the true voice of Ireland on the subject of Home Rule has not, therefore, been yet heard; that till there is equitable redistribution of seats it is morally incompetent for the Legislature to enact a law which uproots the constitution and sweeps away the liberties and rights of the Loyalist minority in Ireland.

"4. That the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament contains provisions which, if forced upon Ulster by Imperial power, will ruin her prosperity and destroy her peace, because (*a*) there is no fulfilment in the Bill of the pledge repeatedly given by the Gladstonian party 'That the unquestioned and unquestionable supremacy of Imperial Parliament must be maintained intact and unimpaired over all persons and in all matters, local and Imperial.' On the contrary, the veto reserved to the Lord Lieutenant is nominal and illusory and the place assigned to Irishmen in Imperial Parliament is secondary, absurd, and degrading. (*b*) Ulster, the most enterprising and industrious province of Ireland, would be in a hopeless minority both in the proposed Legislative Assembly (which is avowedly to have the over-representation of Nationalists already referred to) and in the Legislative Council, should she send representatives to either of them. (*c*) The minority would be dominated by a majority composed of men wholly ignorrut of commercial and manufacturing affairs, whose ideal of mercantile morality is seen in New Tipperary, of whom a fifth are illiterate, who have proved themselves the mere tools of a despotic and violent priesthood, many of whose most influential leaders have been judicially declared both to be members of a criminal conspiracy and to have been in the pay of the sworn enemies of England, and who are actually enjoined by the Bill not to deprive any person of life, liberty, and property without due process of law. (*d*) The proposed financial arrangements are unsound and immoral, and must involve either early bankruptcy of the Irish Government or such an alarming abuse of its unlimited powers of taxation as will paralyze our trade and manufactures, impoverish our struggling farmers, and seriously cripple fixed incomes. (*e*) There is no provision for a satisfactory settlement of the land question, which lies at the root of the Irish difficulty, whilst the widespread desire of Ulster farmers to become occupying owners is to be referred to a Government destitute of both money and credit, and pledged to a policy of confiscation. (*f*) Whilst the powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the establishment or endowment of religion, there is open provision for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church and clergy through the indirect means of subsidizing Roman Catholic schools, and by other similar methods. (*g*) Any attempt on the part of a Dublin Parliament to establish its authority in Ulster will inevitably lead to resistance, with all its deplorable consequences, with the result that, instead of Home Rule securing the pacification of Ireland, agitation and violence will continue unabated.

"(5) We protest with all the force and energy at our command against this iniquitous measure, which degrades our citizenship, which makes us aliens in the British commonwealth, and, without a particle of reason, distroys the fabric of Ulster's prosperity and peace, built up under 90 years of the even-handed, beneficent rule of Imperial Parliament.

"(6) We call upon the Irish Unionist members unflinchingly to oppose the Bill at every stage, and, should it reach Committee, to fight it line by line, not thereby pledging the assent of their constituents to any of its provisions, but in order that their iniquity, their treachery, and their absurdity may be made manifest to the constituencies.

"(7) Finally, we appeal to our fellow-subjects in Great Britain to save the Legislature from the crime of betraying us, and to deliver us from the necessity which will otherwise be laid upon us of demonstrating by events that the government of Ireland by the Parliament and Executive created under this Bill is impossible."

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted an invitation of the Lord Mayor of Belfast to luncheon during his visit in Easter week.

THE DRUMMOND DIVORCE CASE.

THOUGH the verdict in this suit had not been formally recorded, when our papers left the action was brought practically to a close by the interposition of the jury at the hour of adjournment this afternoon, in circumstances which will be found detailed in the closing portion of this report. Early in the morning the case of the husband, the respondent in the cause, was terminated by the evidence of three or four witnesses, who spoke of matters respecting which no very strong difference of opinion had been expressed, and which do not directly affect the issues before the jury, though they had some bearing on them. Mrs. Drummond, the petitioner, then entered the witness-box for examination and cross-examination on the cross charge of adultery made against herself, as to which nothing was put to her during the nearly three days when she was giving evidence in support of her petition.

Mr. Inderwich, Q.C., Mr. Deane, and Mr. Wallack appeared for the petitioner; Mr. W. Willis, Q.C., Mr. Boxall, and Mr. Barnard for the respondent; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Priestley for the party cited.

Mrs. Drummond, in examination by Mr. Inderwick, said that Mr. Fox knew her family and had been acquainted with her since she was eighteen years old. They were engaged at one time, but the engagement was broken off, and when in 1882 she was married to Mr. Drummond Mr. Fox wrote to congratulate her. She acknowledged his letter, and years after the friendship was renewed. She learnt that he was one of a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and she sent him an invitation to supper. It was not true, as stated by her husband, that his first meeting with Fox after the marriage was in 1890 at the studio, to which she brought him. The first time he accompanied her to the studio was on January 10, 1891. She put herself in communication with Fox at that time for the purpose of consulting him respecting her unhappiness with her husband. Fox visited her and her husband at Greenhithe and at the studio. At Greenhithe she got him an invitation to a ball. Her husband did not go to it with her, but said he would come later on with her cousin. She attended a party at his rooms. She was in the habit of dining with her husband at restaurants, and she dined with Fox at restaurants more than once when her husband was not with them, and on one occasion she and Fox walked in St. James's Park after dinner. Fox slept at Dulwich with the knowledge of her husband and on one occasion, when the latter was also sleeping there, in the morning, she knocked at Fox's room door and asked him whether her husband, who was sleeping in her room, should lend him a razor. She told him his bath was ready, and she was in his room for about two minutes. Fox slept at Dulwich on two other occasions, and on each a lady-friend was sleeping with her. She did dine with Fox at a restaurant and not mention it to her husband. Fox had lent her sums of money, but had not brought her a sealskin jacket or underclothing, nor had she told the girl Wakefield he had done so, as that person swore yesterday. Neither did she tell Wakefield that the wedding ring and another ring she was wearing had been given her by Fox. The former was the wedding ring given her by her husband, and the latter was the ring of a grand-aunt which had been taken out of pawn, it having been sent to the pawnbrokers to raise money for her husband. She had not told the servants that Mr. Fox had given her as much as £250. He had given her presents. On the evening of May 12, 1891, she had come into the room and sat on the arm of the chair in which Fox was sitting, and Fox was kissing her when her husband entered. There was a disturbance, and Fox left the house. There was an explanation between herself and her husband after Fox left, and they slept together that night. She did not tell her husband that there had been misconduct between her and Fox in a cab. Her husband did then say he did not wish her to see Fox, but she made no promise, for she meant to see Fox again. On the 14th of the same month she was crying, and her husband told her she had better see Fox, and she on that day went to his office to see him, but he was not there. She repeated the call on the next day, her husband seeing her into the cab that was to take her to Fox's office. She had exchanged telegrams with Fox from the house at Dulwich, but she did not direct Lilian Cole, as that young woman had sworn, to change the offices from which her telegrams were sent. After the forcible cohabitation and the signing of the condonation paper she telegraphed for Fox and she told him of those occurrences; but she did not remember saying what Cole swore she did—"It is all over, Edward." She first told Fox about the intended divorce in September, 1891, and spoke to him often about it after. She did not tell the servant that she was keeping company with Fox. In January, 1892, after the forcible cohabitation, Fox sent her, by Mr. Byrne, her solicitor, a letter, under cover to "Miss Cole," who was her servant. She did not know why he addressed the letter to Cole, and did not ask him. She was ill at the time. She never had committed adultery with Fox.

In cross-examination by Mr. Boxall, the witness said that she knew all the time that Fox's feeling of love for her was unchanged. He told her husband so at the studio, and said that perhaps he ought not to come again; but her husband said it made no matter, knowing that Fox's feelings towards her were unchanged. She went about with him, sometimes alone, confided in him, wrote to him, and telegraphed to him. When she went concerning the bath to his room Fox was up, and she saw no harm in her going there. She did not go into the bathroom with Fox. Her husband knew that she went to Fox to consult him in her troubles, and he did not object to it. On the night of May 12, when her husband entered the room she had one arm, but not both arms, round Fox's neck, and she kissed him, but only once, and he kissed her. They kissed also in a cab and at Fox's office. She told her husband on the night of May 12 that she had kissed Fox in a cab. When she saw Fox on the 15th he gave her £2. She might have told him that her husband had forgiven her. Fox sent her £2 on the 20th, and on June 2, £2 10s. She did not know where he gave her this last sum. When she was going to Manchester, in September, 1891, he gave her money and he sent money to her there.

As the Court was about to adjourn for the day the cross-examination of Mrs. Drummond not having been brought to a conclusion,

The foreman of the jury handed his Lordship a written communication.

The President, having read it, said he thought it right that counsel on both sides should see it.

Counsel on both sides having read the document,

The President said it appeared to him that the jury, having heard so much in respect of the case on both sides, had an undoubted right to make an intimation. They said they were agreed that Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Fox had committed adultery, and the only hesitation they had had in intimating that to the Court was as to whether they should do so without having considered the question of damages. There were, however, the other questions, on which the jury had not expressed an opinion—namely, whether Mr. Drummond had been guilty of adultery and whether he had been guilty of cruelty?

The foreman said they were agreed that he had not been guilty of either.

Mr. Inderwick observed that there was the question whether, if the wife had committed adultery, the husband had not condoned it.

The President said that the jury had made no intimation on that question; but, as they were of opinion that Mrs. Drummond had committed adultery, it might be that they thought she had done so both before and after the time of the alleged condonation, and, if that were so, they might not have thought it necessary to consider the question of condonation.

The foreman said that his Lordship had correctly expressed the view taken by them.

The President, having observed that it would not be right to press counsel on the matter to adopt a particular course, said that they could consider their position.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 24.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotion among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Joseph Philip Crampton Neville.

To be Majors.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., Capt. Richard Charles Graham Mayne, and Capt. Alexander Pringle.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Hugh Maclean Halliday, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Frederick Hugh Hiddingh Jeffcost, from the Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieut. Edward Mary Joseph Molyneux, from the 3d Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Lawrence Lockhart Maxwell, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieut. Charles Hesketh Grant Moore, from the West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. Charles Levenax Haldane, from the West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. Alexander Moore, from the Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Roderick George Macpherson from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieut. Harold Montague Browne, from the Hampshire Regiment; Second-Lieut. Richard Watkins Burton, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; Second-Lieut. John Rutér Carden, from the Royal Scots; Second-Lieut. Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. Wheaten Lipyeatt Raleigh Amesbury, from the East Lancashire Regiment; Lieut. Leslie John Germaine Lavie, from the North Staffordshire Regiment; Second-Lieut. Herbert Brand, from the Highland Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. Richard Anson Cain, from the East Yorkshire Regiment; Second-Lieut. Arthur Vickers Alexander, from the Royal Irish Regiment; Lieut. Piercy Greig, from the South Staffordshire Regiment; Second-Lieut. Alexander William Nicholas Raven, from the South Staffordshire Regiment; Lieut. Robert Sears Paul, from the Border Regiment; Second-Lieut. James Leslie Alexander, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. George Murray Bland, from the Bedfordshire Regiment (this supersedes the notification in the "London Gazette" of December 16, 1892); Second-Lieut. Frederick Welman Hawks, from the North Lancashire Regiment; Second-Lieut. Charles Augustus Frederick Hocken, from the Scottish Rifles.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, First Grade.—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, Joseph Holmes.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.—Apothecary, First Grade, Charles Pierce.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the half-pay list of the undermentioned officer :—Lieut Henry George Brown, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer from the half-pay list to the retired list of the undermentioned officer :—Capt. Charles Wilson Young, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government in India :—Col A Currie, Bombay Cavalry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Col J T Watling, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General; Major W. du G. Gray, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt J. Lamb, who has vacated.

Erratum.—The name of the undermentioned officer whose admission to the Indian Staff Corps was notified in the "London Gazette" of Dec. 16, 1892, is as follows, and not as given in that "Gazette":—Lieut. Augustus Hudson-Cooke.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

THE official record of an interesting episode in the relations between the United States and the Hawaiian islands was lately laid before the American Senate in connexion with the present critical state of affairs in the archipelago. It contains the copy of a treaty negotiated between Mr. Gregg, who then represented the United States at Honolulu, and the Government of King Kamehameha III., for the cession of the ilands to the United States and their incorporation into the Union as a State, with all the rights and privileges of the other States, while the inhabitants were for ever to possess the rights of citizenship. Provision was made for the payment of pensions to members of the Royal family and for the protection of vested interests. The illness of the King and his death soon after prevented the signature of the treaty, and his successor was not willing to abandon the independence of the islands. Finally the United States Government disapproved of the treaty on account of the article providing for the immediate incorporation of the islands into the United States. The instructions for the treaty sent by Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, to the Minister in Honolulu, are interesting, for they show the policy of the United States at the time in the Hawaian question. Mr. Marcy says it is evident that at some period, not far distant, the islands would come under the protectorate of, or be transferred to, some foreign Power. It was not, he said, the policy of his Government to accelerate this change; but if in the course of events it became unavoidable, the United States would prefer to acquire the sovereignty rather than see it go into the hands of another Power. The geographical position of Hawaii indicated that any connexion of this character should be formed with the United States rather than another country. American commerce there was the most important of all, and "in view of the large American interests there established, and the intimate commercial relations existing at this time, it might well be regarded as the duty of this Government to prevent the islands from becoming the appendage of any other foreign Power." But the Secretary of State expressed his preference for complete and absolute cession rather than a mere protectorate, which would involve heavy and responsible duties without compensating advantages. He concluded his despatch by dwelling on the importance of bringing the negotiations to a conclusion as expeditiously as possible, because he had good reason to believe that some of the leading Powers of Europe would be very unwilling to see the islands become part of the United States, and would, if an opportunity occurred, seek to defeat any negotiation for that purpose. In the despatch disapproving of the treaty Mr. Marcy said that the Government of the United States would be willing to receive the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands with all proper provisions for the preservation of existing rights and interests of the people, such as are usual and appropriate to territorial sovereignty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A DENIAL OF PARTNERSHIP.

VALABHDAS RUNSORDAS *vs.* JAMNADAS PREMJI.

THIS plaintiff brought this suit to have the partnership between him and the defendant dissolved from the date of the filing of the suit; for an account of their transaction; and for the payment to him of any sum that might be found due to him; and further that the defendant should be restrained by an injunction of the court from dealing with the partnership assets and account books. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chinais, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case have already appeared in a previous issue. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence of the defendant, Mr. Gubbay, Nagardas Purmanandas, Jamnadas Khoosaldas, and several others, indelivering judgment in the case, said that there was only the defendant's word for the alleged refusal by the plaintiff to take the three-anna share in the defendant's business. That the defendant was a man on whose statements little or no reliance could be placed, as at the hearing he had admitted that his previous statements were false. That it was extremely improbable that the plaintiff would give up the three-anna share and take Rs. 10,000 only. If the document was cancelled, it would be expected that the defendant had got it back. His Lordship also said that the defendant's excuse for not doing so was a lame one, and no doubt false also, and that the defendant's story that he had written April for March was almost incredible. His Lordship had no doubt that the plaintiff was given Rs. 10,000 by the defendant to buy him out of the concern, and that the defendant also gave him a three-anna share out of his own eight annas, and that the plaintiff accepted it and never refused to take it. The side-issue as to the defendant's books did not require to be dealt with for the decision of the suit, as, in the event of the plaintiff's allegations about the defendant's having tampered with them being true, they strongly supported him, and if such allegations were false, they did not displace the plaintiff's story about his being a partner. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, declaring that the plaintiff was a partner of the defendant from 1st January, 1888, to the extent of three-annas in the defendants eight-annas, so that the defendant had a five-anna share, and the plaintiff a three-anna share and that the partnership was dissolved as from the date of the filing of the plaint, and directing the Commissioner to take the account of the partnership. The defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs occasioned by his denial of the partnership, other and further costs being reserved.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present :—Drs. A. D. Mody, D. R. Bardi, Edulji Cowasji Tukina, D. R. Tata, B. A. Horsedealer, H. J. Appu, H. K. Tavaria J. P. Nanavati, Khwaja Abdulla, S. S. Misir, Mervanji Kuvarji, D. J. Mantri, J. Dadisett, and N. F. Bunsha (visitor) and R. N. Katrak and M. D. Cama, honorary secretaries. Business :—1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. 2. Drs. Khursetji Pestonji Boyce, Bapoji Pestonji Narielvala, and Bezonji Novrosji Horsedealer were elected members, and Drs. Rustomjee Dadabhai Mody, Navroji Barjorji Lam, Kaikhosru Rastamji Bahadurji, Sorabji Dorabji Kamdin, Popat Prabhura n Vaidya, Hirji Jehangir Dadisett, and Nussurwanji Framji Bunsha were proposed members of the Society. 3. The amendment in clause thirteen was passed. 4. The Hon. Secretary read the notes of two cases of remittant fever from Dr. M. H. Bhatawadekar. At the conclusion of the paper, a good deal of discussion took place in which Drs. Tata, Karak, Khory, Mantri, Jamnadas, and Mody took part. With a vote of thanks to Dr. Bhatwaadekar the meeting was dissolved.

POLO RULES.

THE attention of polo-players is drawn to Rule 2 of the Indian Polo Association, extract from which is given, below: "Existing Polo ponies" not yet registered, must be registered before 1st April, 1893, after which date no registeration can be made. Extract from Rule 2: Power may be delegated to committees to be appointed by the Indian Polo Association to select such of the existing Tournament Polo ponies as may be considered sufficiently safe and well broken, these ponies being registered by the Association and being allowed to play irrespective of the rule as to height. By "Existing polo ponies" are meant only such ponies as have actually played in any recognised Tournament during the season which ended on the 31st March, 1892, or previously. The hon. secretary for Polo, Bombay Gymkhana, will be glad to receive applications for the registration of any "existing polo ponies" that have played in the Bombay Tournaments, and which have not yet been registered.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE "GOODFELLOW HOSPITAL" AT PALANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MARCH 16.

LAST evening was a gala-day in Palanpur. There was a large and influential gathering in front of the new splendid hospital. A *mandap* was erected for the occasion, and it and the hospital buildings were tastefully decorated with arches, flags, buntings, and evergreens. The Agency and the Durbar Officers and Mahajan Sethias began to pour in from 5 o'clock. A little before 6, H. H. the Diwan Saheb, accompanied by the Heir-Apparent, the younger prince, his cousin, Hoosein Mahomed Kanji Saheb, and suite rode up, and awaited the arrival of Colonel Scott, the Political Superintendent. He and Mrs. Scott as well as Mr. and Mrs. Jacob arrived exactly at 6 o'clock. As soon as all had taken their seats, Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, Chief Minister of the Palanpur State, commenced proceedings of the day by a speech, which was as under :—

Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—At the desire of H. H. the Diwan Saheb, I beg permission to say a few words before requesting Colonel Scott to be good enough to perform the ceremony of declaring this new "Goodfellow Hospital" open, for which purpose, we have all, as you know, assembled here this evening. In the first place his Highness exceedingly regrets that his good friend, whose name this hospital bears, and by whose hands its foundation was laid, is no more to see it completed and opened by himself. By a stern decree of Providence, the hopes he so cordially entertained have been defeated. It is, however, highly gratifying to his Highness, to see that the departed one has been succeeded by an equally good friend and an officer of pure and sterling virtues, I mean Colonel Scott, who graces this assembly to perform the pleasurable task that devolves upon him. The foundation-stone of this hospital was laid on the 1st of January, 1891, by the late lamented Colonel Goodfellow. Though he has joined the majority, this hospital, bearing, as it does, his good and cherished name, will perpetuate it in this part of India, and keep his sweet memory ever green and fresh amongst us. It must be admitted that the simultaneous construction of other important and costly Public Works has somewhat retarded the completion of this hospital for a period of two years. This magnificent structure with quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, and his three Assistants with the necessary out-buildings and his three Assistants with the necessary out-buildings and his servants, &c., is a new ornament to this for cooking and servants, &c., is a new ornament to this city, as is spontaneously remarked by everyone, who views them. They have cost the State about Rs. 42,200, excluding the cost of the Assistant Surgeon's bungalow, which is now under construction, and which is estimated to involve an outlay of about Rs. 10,000, thus making a grand total of Rs. 52,200. His Highness has with his usual largeness of mind and with pleasure sanctioned this very high item, to meet the increasing want of medical aid to his subjects, and provide a first-class hospital in his capital with quarters for the medical staff on the spot. This having been done, let us all hope earnestly that the ailing people of both sexes may learn to take more and more advantages of the European healing art, the effects of which are simply wonderful at the hands of a chief medical officer of the ability of Dr. J. P. Wadia, and the trained matron working so well under him. The main building for the hospital consists of ten large halls in all, to be appropriated respectively for the doctor's prescribing purposes, examination rooms for male and female patients, medical store-rooms, and the hall for the compounders and two wards for in-patients, wherein there is sufficient accommodation for about fifty beds. The new furniture that we shall just see, when the hospital is declared open, has been provided, all specially made in Bombay, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,000. It is not only handsome, but is also contrived to be most conveniently useful, strong, and therefore durable. A large fresh stock of medicines has already been received direct from England. All these and all the other minute necessaries that have been fully supplied, must make the new hospital a very useful institution. With such liberal aid from the Durbar accorded without stint and the dispensing of the medicines, however valuable, being gratis, it is a foregone conclusion that this hospital will grow more and more popular every day, and his Highness' subjects will appreciate the blessing placed so generously within their easy reach and give him the satisfaction of his money having been benevolently utilized. His Highness specially desires me to thank you, Colonel Scott, most cordially for the trouble you have taken to preside at this meeting in order to perform the opening ceremony and for the various suggestions you have been kind enough to make when these buildings were in progress, and to you, esteemed and obliging Mrs. Scott, for favouring us here with your graceful presence and for your kind suggestions for colouring and ornamenting the building. I am also directed to express his Highness's best thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob for their kindly presence in this gathering, as well as to all other gentlemen. Lastly, I humbly request you, Colonel Scott, in the name of his Highness, to be pleased to declare this Goodfellow Hospital open for use from to-morrow.

Mr. Hormusji Framji, Huzur Assistant, then read a translation into Gujerati of the above address for the benefit of those of the audience who did not understand English.

Dr. J. P. Wadia then followed with a speech which ran as under :—Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I beg to say a few words after what has fallen from Mr. Dullabhji. To us, personally, the occasion which has brought us together this evening is one of gratification and pleasure, and I hasten to express my sense of thankfulness to you, Sir, for the cordial and kind advice, which you have favoured me with from time to time on various points connected with the hospital. Nor am I less thankful to your Highness for the readiness of will, and liberality of purse with which all my proposals and suggestions have been received. My pleasure and gratification to-day are not unmixed with a melancholy remembrance, i.e., that of Colonel Goodfellow, whose honoured name, the hospital about to be opened bears, and by whose kind hands the foundation-stone was laid a little over two years ago. It was his ardent desire to see the hospital built and furnished in a manner worthy of his Highness's name, whose liberality and solicitude for the public weal, have given it existence. To me, who had the privilege of knowing all his wishes on the subject, it is a great satisfaction to see that you, Sir, have ever since your arrival here done everything to further them in every particular, and you have thus earned the lasting gratitude of the public and paid a worthy tribute to his honored name. The figures, which have just now been put before us, will show the spirit of generosity with which his Highness undertook and has finished the hospital, but it still remains for me to state, that the unstinted way in which the dispensary has hitherto been supplied with its yearly medical stores, has made it

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir, it is understood, makes no mention in his communication to the Government of India regarding his desire to visit England, though he is believed still to entertain the idea of making the journey, if permission were accorded.

FROM the 1st July next new rules under the Opium Act will be enforced in Burma. In future habitual consumers in that Province must register their names, and Treasury officers can issue only to people registered.

AN extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it, and for the continent of Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for despatch by the P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st instant, for transmission to the Marseilles Post Office.

THE man in the "Arabian Nights" was not more embarrassed with the corpse of a hunchback than was M. Pierre Liogu with the body of a stranger in Paris the other day. M. Liogu, it seems, is a farmer who lives near Melun—famous as the spot where Madame de Maintenon built a school for young ladies, at present, curiously enough, turned into a cavalry barrack—and on Shrove Tuesday he took a return ticket to Paris, hoping to take part in the galeties of the Carnival. As soon as he arrived in the capital he went into a little restaurant in the Rue Bisson and had something to eat. As he sat there a man looking like a groom came in. The stranger appeared unwell, and asked for a glass of brandy, but before he could drink it he fell down. Evidently there was something serious the matter with him. The restaurant-keeper, seeing this, asked M. Liogu whether he would take the sick man in a cab to the St. Louis Hospital. "You say you are going to take a cab," he said, "and it will not be much out of your way." M. Liogu very kindly consented, and went off with his charge. On the way, to his horror, he found that his companion was dead. Driving up to the hospital, he told the people what had happened. "We are very sorry," was the reply, "but we can only take in sick people. We have no authority to take in dead bodies." Poor M. Liogu, who saw his chances of enjoying a Carnival receding into the distance, had to get back to his seat beside the dead body and drive round to one or two other hospitals, where he was told the same thing as at the first. At length he succeeded in leaving the body at the Belleville Mortuary, just in time to hurry to the station to catch the last train back to Melun.

MR. FREDERICK G. JACKSON, F.R.G.S., writes to the *Times* in regard to the expedition which is to sail for Franz Joseph Land this summer under his guidance. "The results of recent Arctic discovery," he says, "have tended to take attention from the western half of the Polar Basin and fix our eyes upon the eastern half. For just as Sir George Nares has made it clear that any attempt, *via* Smith's Sound or from that quarter, would be followed by disaster, so Mr. Leigh Smith has demonstrated that the utilisation of Franz Joseph Land as a base and line of march for northern advance would be attended with success, either partial or entire." "The expedition," Mr. Jackson adds, "will be chiefly accomplished by sledges. I shall not take more than ten men, and we shall travel as light as possible, the depots helping us in this respect. Up to a certain point the course is clear enough, and if we only reach, say, the 84th parallel, we shall have been enabled to make most important geographical discoveries, and have reached a point farther north than any yet attained."

THE French Ambassador, whose approaching retirement has been announced, took leave of his countrymen in London at the annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary, which was held on February 11, at the Hotel Metropole. Responding to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Lord Mayor, M. Waddington said that for ten years he had had the honour of representing one great national at the Court of another, and those ten years had been among the most interesting and agreeable of his life. But it had been represented to him that he had somewhat lost touch with his political friends in the French Parliament, and in order that he might go back to the congenial sphere of politics, which he had only left conditionally, he had requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to relieve him of his duties. His Excellency added that the recollection of the unvarying kindness of his compatriots and of his English friends during his stay in London could never be effaced. During the evening a number of speeches were made, in which regret was expressed at M. Waddinton's impending departure, and his services to the French Hospital and Dispensary were acknowledged in unstinted terms.

A PROPOSAL to make London a glass-roofed city is the subject of a long letter addressed to a London paper by Mr. J. Newton Mappin. Interesting as it is we have not space for the whole of it. The plan, which will not be popular with the umbrella makers resembles one in Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Mappin, however, does not treat the subject as part of a scheme for a future Utopia, but as one to be carried to a practical and successful issue. He says: "The covering of Cheapside, Poultry, Queen Victoria-street, Regent-street, Bond-street, or Oxford-street with a glass-roof may appear a Quixotic suggestion—but other at first sight less practicable schemes have been launched successfully, and the world has not ceased to revolve on its axis in consequence. The gain to the great British public, or to that section who are in the habit of travelling the main arteries of London, from a point of comfort alone, should be sufficient to warrant a trial. Most people prefer brightness and beauty to dirt and discomfort. Nothing to my mind can have a more miserable and tawdry appearance than a leading London thoroughfare on a wet day, when poor dripping humanity descends to the depths of despondency, and every object, animate and inanimate, has a washed-out appearance. A change from the condition of things would be delightful to all people concerned—those who would reside under glass, so to speak, and those who would use the thoroughfare for business purposes. The former would, of course, be called upon to bear the expense of improvement. If I say the outlay they would incur would be returned to them in a few years, owing to the increased flow of business to their doors—and to the lessened expenditure upon paint and cleaning—I should be under the mark. Our wood and asphalte streets would be dry. Perfectly safe in all weathers, and the lease of life doubled or trebled. If the rain-water were not preserved for domestic use it could be usefully applied in flushing the sewers with clean water instead of liquid mud. The health of the inhabitants would be greatly benefited by breathing a dry atmosphere instead of a damp, humid one. Our clothes, boots, hats, and general comfort would not suffer as they do now."

Two real Soudanese have just made their *début* at a circus in Paris under the following curious circumstances, as told by a Paris correspondent. At the police-office of the Rue des Saints-Peres, they asked in what French they could master to see the Commissioner. He was able to make out from what they told him that they had been in the army of the Mahdi, had been taken prisoners by some tribe with which he was at war, escaped, were helped by the French Catholic missions in the Soudan, were taught some [illegible] by the missionaries, and, finally, determined to come to Paris. They and thirteen others [illegible] Mediterranean port, and after endless [illegible], were able to get to Marseilles. They set out on foot for Paris, the thirteen others found employment on the way, and the two who first thought of [illegible] to France arrived here after a walk of [illegible] weeks. They were in ragged frocks which the missionaries had cast off, and had feces on their heads. Their [illegible] ciated faces testified more eloquently than their tongues could do to the privations they had endured. The Commissioner of Police [illegible] ordered food to be given them, and advised [illegible] to the Minister of the district and appeal [illegible]. He was much interested in their [illegible] what work he could find [illegible] right idea suggested itself to him as he [illegible] recommend them to the manager of the winter circus, where "Les Francks [illegible] to ask whether [illegible] to shine in an effective [illegible] encampments of dusky armed warriors [illegible] breath of big letter, they presented [illegible] at the manager's office. Their service [illegible] accepted, and so ends their odyssey.

MANY improvements in the arrangement of the parks of the West-end have during the winter been in progress, interesting details of which are furnished by "The Gardeners' Chronicle." A corner of Rotten-row facing Alexandra-gate, which was said to be dangerous for riders, has been formed into a raised shrubbery, the opposite railings being put back. Replanting, together with improvements of outline and level, is also taking place at the western end of "the Ladies' Mile." By raising and relaying out the level of the plantations at the south end of the Serpentine bridge, the points of view are much improved. The footpath also will be reduced and the eye will be refreshed by resting on a greater breadth of greensward. In the Green-park, Mr. Browne is planting bold groups of trees and specimens in desirable positions, of such as acers, planes, the tulip tree, elms, birch, thorns, mountain ash, and pyrus in the formal enclosures, with the object of taking off the flatness of the aspect and concealing footpaths. In St. James's-park the rockery is being replanted, and at the south end of the Broad-walk, Kensington-gardens, a great improvement has been effected in the making of a new footway, plantation, and relaying out a piece of ground. Here are planted in quantity narcissi, crocuses, wild hyacinths, and other early spring flowers.

WRITING of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's engagement to Princess Marie Louise of Parma, a Vienna correspondent says:—It is surprising that the Prince should not have postponed the publication of his engagement until after the great Sobranje has sanctioned the reformed constitution, according to which he is to be entitled to have his children christened in his own faith. It looks as if he were very sure of the vote. The Princess is certainly not of a family disposed to be indifferent on points of religion, but one very devout in the Roman Catholic faith. The Princess Marie Louise is the Duke of Parma's eldest daughter by his Neapolitan wife, and was born in 1870 in Rome. She is an exceedingly lively girl, with opinions of her own upon almost every subject. She has a sweet voice, great talent for painting, and rides well. She has been educated by an English lady, Miss Mary Fraser, who is now the Princess' lady-in-waiting. Duke Robert of Parma, the father of Princess Marie, is a simple, good-hearted country gentleman of refined manners, and has fourteen children—nine by his first wife, and five by his second. The Castle of Schwarzau, where he now mostly resides, he purchased, four years ago, on account of its proximity to Frohsdorf, where his brother Count Bardi lives, and to Reichenau, the residence of the Archduchess Maria Theresa. The young Princess has the two characteristics of the Bourbons—the large blue eyes and aquiline nose, and her likeness to the Duchess de Berry, the mother of the Comte de Chambord, is very striking.

THE reminiscences of Tennyson by "One Who Knew Him" in *The Sunday Magazine* are brought to a close in the March number with some further interesting anecdotes. One tells how an American, with the startling frankness which characterises his nation, once told the poet that his reading was not of a kind which would be considered "at all good on a Yankee lecture platform." Doubtless (observes the narrator) it would have been condemned as monotonous, for the modulations of the poet's voice were few. This writer adds his testimony to the fact that Lord Tennyson usually read in more or less of a monotone, except in passages where pathos or triumph naturally shook the voice. But, he adds, that to a finer estimate his reading was almost perfect. It had the supreme merit of entire distinctness, of true emphasis, of fine intonation, of perfect naturalness, and it was, in fact, the reading of a cultivated English gentleman, wholly free from dramatic conventionalities. A friend of the writer's—a clergyman of distinction—is the authority for the next anecdote. He was once dining at a club with Lord Tennyson, who was a stranger to him, and one other gentleman. After dinner, as the poet sat smoking—'more suo'—by the fireside, the conversation turned on his poems. He was asked if he corrected them much. He answered: "Yes; and I find that in the case of almost every correction I have substituted a Saxon for a Latin word." It may be worth adding that in this sentence "case" is Latin, "correction" is Latin; and "substituted" is Latin.

THE changed attitude of ministers of religion towards the stage in these days is further exemplified in an article by Dr. John Clifford upon Mr Irving's addresses which appears in the March number of *The Young Man*. "Can we doubt (asks this writer) that we should understand 'Antigone' and the 'Merchant of Venice' better if we saw them acted, or that, whatever may be the gains acquired by personal study of the drama, the advantages would be multiplied a hundredfold if we saw and heard the same truths in the action and speech of the gifted and trained actor?" Regarding the way to attain to an ideal theatre, Dr. Clifford observes that "first as with all good work, the damand is for men and women instinct with the deep conviction that the stage is their vocation, the sphere in which they are to serve their generation," and further that unsleeping vigilance and unhesitating promptitude are necessary to eject all that vulgarises the mind or stirs without refining the passions, or displays without condemning the vicious acts of men. Dr. Clifford confesses that the theatre is known to him only through report. "I cannot doubt (he continues) that the dramatic instinct and energy must come to be used so as to help men in reaching their highest moral and social ideal. Nor can I think that those who in the present state of the facts feel that the whole of their time must be given to the purification of society, are other than the best friends of the theatre; or that the wisest course for the young and temptable is at present not to go inside the theatre, but to keep outside, crusading with all their might against the evils that make the ideal theatre difficult of attainment, if not wholly impossible."

IBSENISM has not been looking up lately, and the production of the *Master Builder* is not likely to revive the waning cult. It is probably the most fantastic and peculiar work of its fantastic author. The play is supposed to be full of the usual Ibsenite symbolisms, but the audience had a most bewildering task to discover them. The hero makes use of his hypnotic power over a young girl, who ten years later waits upon him to fulfil her youthful promises. Under her influence the foolish hero climbs the spire of his own chateau to place a wreath upon the vane; he becomes giddy, and breaks his neck. Around this improbable plot Henrik Ibsen has wrought a piece obscure fantasy, supposed to illustrate how ambitious man is inspired to folly by the promptings of woman's voice. It is the lesson of Eden repeated through the ages, found in the common everyday life of many family circles, but as illustrated in the *Master Builder*, it becomes a burlesque more audacious than Ibsen has heretofore produced. The utterances of Browning's most foggy rhymes are simplicity itself compared with these incoherent ravings. Newspapers and the school of hysteric culture are writing themselves to the verge of madness to explain the meaning of Ibsen's inwardness.

THE *Financial News* in a recent issue notices that "a note of warning has been sounded by the management of the Broken Hill mine, who inform their shareholders that the present rate of production is taxing too severely the resources of the property and cannot be maintained." Certainly, observes the *Pioneer*, there is no want of indications that the smaller and less profitable concerns are feeling the pressure of the present state of the market sorely, in America especially. It is true that in the same issue we have an account of an American mine, the Elkhorn, which is making 40 per cent dividends at the present moment, and it is reckoned, could still go on producing at a handsome profit though silver were to fall to 30*d.* the ounce. But the circumstances of this mine appear to be quite exceptional, the directors having started with a very small capital, and having devoted their profits at first to the working of the business. On the whole, the view generally taken in London appears to be that this year will see a decided falling off in the production of the metal, and the *Financial News* itself goes so far as to anticipate an upward movement in the price of silver "during the first six months of the current year." Three months, however, of the six have nearly gone, and no sign of this re-action as yet appears; and while two great Governments are as yet still waiting to declare their hands, and it rests with them to determine the demand, it is vain to calculate the future only from the side of supply.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Viceroy made the following announcement:—

"When, upon a recent occasion, I made a statement to the Council with regard to the procedure to be adopted under the Indian Councils Act of last year, in so far as that procedure had to do with the right of Interpellation, and of financial discussion, I said that it was out of my power, for the moment, to make any announcement as to the Regulations affecting the nomination of Additional Members. I am glad to inform the Council that the difficulty which I then mentioned as having prevented the Secretary of State from giving his consent to our proposals, and which I shall presently explain, has been satisfactorily surmounted, and I am now able to tell the Council how the matter stands both in regard to the Local Councils, and in regard to that which I have now the honour of addressing. It is, I think, important that we should have a clear idea at the outset of the extent to which these questions have been taken out of our direction by the terms of the Act, and how far we are free to deal with them by means of the Rules which I am about to lay upon the table.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COUNCILS.

"In the first place, the maximum number of Additional Members has been, in all cases, fixed by the Act. In Madras and Bombay the present strength is represented by a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 9, including the Advocate-General. Under the Act, there is to be a minimum of 9, and a maximum of 21. The condition laid down in the Act of 1861, that one-half of the Additional Members must be non-officials, still remains in force. In the Bengal Legislative Council the present maximum number of additional Members is 12, and this figure is raised by the new Act to 10, subject to the old condition that one-third of the Additional Members must be non-officials. In the North-Western Provinces the present strength of Additional Members is 9, and the maximum under the Act, is 15, of whom, as in the case of Bengal, one-third must be non-officials.

"These maximum numbers were fixed after much consultation with Her Majesty's Government, and with the Local Governments concerned. It is, I think, clear that no one can take upon himself to lay down confidently that, in the case of Legislative bodies like this, any one particular number is exactly appropriate. Our communications with the Local Governments, to which I have just referred, disclosed a certain amount of variety of opinion, although the divergence was within comparatively narrow limits. I may, however, say that when the question was first taken up—and hon'ble members will recollect that this Bill has been before Parliament for at least three Sessions—we found a complete consensus of opinion on the part of all the Local Governments consulted in favour of the view that the Councils might, with advantage, be enlarged, and that it was desirable to increase their authority, and to give them a constitution under which they would be able to afford to the Provincial Government a larger measure of assistance and support.

"There was another point upon which the consensus of opinion of the Local Governments was equally noticeable. It was felt by all of them that what was desirable was to improve the present Councils rather than to attempt to put in their place bodies comprising a large number of persons, and possessing the attributes of Parliamentary assemblies of the European type. It is a little remarkable that, although the measure was, as I said just now, during three successive Sessions before Parliament, no serious attempt was, to the best of my belief, made to substitue largely increased numbers for those which are mentioned in the present Act and in the Bills introduced in preceding Sessions.

METHODS OF APPOINTMENT.

"Another provision of the Act which requires to be specially considered, in addition to those which have reference to the numbers of the Additional Members, is the provision which has reference to the manner in which they are to be nominated. It is laid down in Section I (4) that the 'Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make Regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such Regulations shall be carried into effect.' It is under this section that the Regulations to which I am about to refer have been made.

"Now, it will not escape the attention of the Council that, under the words which I have quoted, the responsibility for these nominations remains with the Governor-General and the heads of the Local Governments concerned, and the Secretary of State, in forwarding the Act to us officially, was careful to point out that 'the ultimate nominating authority still rests with those to whom it was entrusted by the Statute of 1861, and that the responsibility attaching to the careful exercise of this authority by no means diminishes as the number of non-official members increases, and as the scope of their attributes is enlarged.' It was, however, clearly understood, throughout the discussion of the measure, that, subject to this ultimate responsibility, the authority upon whom the duty of making the nomination was thus cast, should be encouraged to avail himself, as far as the circumstances permitted, of the advice and assistance of any public bodies whose character and position rendered it likely that they could be consulted with advantage. I will read to the Council the words in which this part of the subject was dealt with by the Secretary of State. Writing on the 30th June 1892, he says:—

"'It appears to me probable, nevertheless, that the diffusion in the more advanced Provinces of education and enlightened public spirit, and the recent organisation of Local Self-Government, may have provided, in some instances, ways and means of which the Government may appropriately avail themselves in determining the character that shall be given to the representation of the views of different races, classes, and localities. Where Corporations have been established with definite powers upon a recognised administrative basis, or where Associations have been formed upon a substantial community of legitimate interests, professional, commercial, or territorial, your Excellency and the Local Governors may find convenience, or advantage, in consulting, from time to time, such bodies, and in entertaining at your discretion an expression of their views and recommendations with regard to the selection of members in whose qualifications they may be disposed to confide.' There can be no doubt, I think, that the language thus used by the Secretary of State reflected the general feeling on both sides of the British Parliament. It would be easy to multiply quotations, but I will content myself with referring to the important statement made during the course of the debate on the Second Reading by Mr. Gladstone, who, the Council will remember, was then leader of the Opposition. He pointed out that the only reasonable interpretation which could be put upon the clause giving the Governor-General power, not only to nominate Additional Members, but to make regulations as to the conditions under which they were to be nominated, was an interpretation which assumed that something was meant beyond mere nomination. "The speech of the Under-Secretary," he said, appeared to him 'to embody the elective principle in the only sense in which we should expect it to be embodied. My construction of the Under-Secretary's speech is that it implies that a serious effort should be made to consider carefully those elements which, in the present condition of India, might furnish material for the introduction into the Councils of the elective principle.' Towards the commencement of his speech Mr. Gladstone had pointed out that the proposals of Her Majesty's Government were apparently intended 'to leave everything to the discretion, judgment, and responsibility of the Governor-General and the authorities in India,' and, after dwelling upon the difficulty and responsibility of the task, he added: 'I am not disposed to ask of the Governor-General or of the Secretary of State that they shall at once produce large and imposing results. What I wish is that their first steps shall be of a genuine nature, and that whatever scope they give to the elective principle shall be real.

"I should like at this stage to dwell upon the fact that the Government of India, ever since I have had the honour of being connected with it, while it has insisted upon the ultimate responsibility of the Government for these nominations, has constantly urged that any Bill which might be passed should render it possible for the Governor-General, and for the heads of the Local Governments, to have recourse to the advice of what for the sake of any more convenient expression, I will describe as 'suitable constituencies.' I will venture to quote to the Council an extract from a Despatch sent home by us as long ago as the 24th December 1889, in which we placed on record our opinion that it would be well that the measure about to be laid before Parliament should not absolutely preclude us from resort to some form of election where the local conditions are such as to justify a belief that it might be safely and advantageously adopted. We went on to say that we should have been glad if the Bill had reserved to us authority to make rules from time to time for the appointment of Additional Members by nomination or otherwise,' and we should have considered it sufficient if the consent of your Lordship in Council had been made a condition precedent to the validity of such rules. Such an enactment would have provided for the gradual and tentative introduction of a carefully guarded mode of electing Additional Members.' I am glad to have had the opportunity of referring to what we said upon this occasion because I have seen it not unfrequently stated that the Government of India had strenuously opposed the introduction of anything approaching to the elective principle into the Bill, and that we had accepted it reluctantly and under pressure.

REPRESENTATION: AND ITS LIMITS.

"These, then, are the conditions under which we are called upon to frame Regulations for the appointment of Additional Members. I think the first observation which it would occur to any one to make would be that, given Legislative bodies of the dimensions prescribed for us, or of any dimensions prescribed for us, or of any dimensions approaching to those laid down in the Act, it would be altogether hopeless to attempt the introduction of a representative system in the sense in which the words are understood in Western communities. How, for instance, would it be possible in a Province like that of Bengal, with a population of 70 millions, to allot the handful of seats at our disposal so as to divide the country, either in respect of geographical areas, or in respect of the different communities which inhabit it, in such a manner as to distribute the representation equitably, or to make it really effectual? And I am bound to admit that to the best of my belief even those who are credited with opinions of the most advanced type upon Indian political questions have carefully guarded themselves against being supposed to claim for the people of India any system of representation closely imitating the Parliamentary systems of Western Europe. We are met, moreover, with this difficulty that in many parts of India, any system of election is entirely foreign to the feelings and habits of the people, and that were we to have recourse to such a system, the really representative men would probably not come forward under it. Upon a careful review of the whole matter, and of the contents of the Act, as well as the circumstances under which it had been introduced and passed into law, it appeared to us that the mandate under which we were called upon to act might be summarised in the four following propositions:—

"(1) It is not expected of us that we shall attempt to create in India a complete or symmetrical system of representation.

"(2) It is expected of us that we shall make a *bona fide* endeavour to render the Legislative Councils more representative of the different sections of the Indian community than they are at present.

"(3) For this purpose we are at liberty to make use of the machinery of election wherever there is a fair prospect that it will produce satisfactory results.

"(4) Although we may to this extent apply the elective principle, it is to be clearly understood that the ultimate selection of all Additional Members rests with the Government, and not with the electors. The function of the latter will be that of recommendation only, but of recommendation entitled to the greatest weight, and not likely to be disregarded except in cases of the clearest necessity.

"It is in this light that the question has been considered and discussed by us with the Local Governments. We do not believe that the seats placed at our disposal can be distributed according to strict numercial proportion, or upon a symmetrical and uniform system. We do not believe, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, that under the Act, 'large and imposing results' are to be at once obtained, but we do believe that by having resort to sources other than the unassisted nomination of the Government, we shall be able to obtain for these Councils the services of Members who will be in the truest sense representative, but who will represent types and classes rather than areas and numbers. We believe that it should not be beyond our power to secure in this manner for the Government the advice and assistance of men connected with different parts of the country, thoroughly aware of the interests and wishes of their countrymen, and able to judge of the extent to which those interests are likely to be affected by any measure of legislation which may be proposed. If we can obtain men of this description, not by selecting them ourselves, but by allowing the great sections of the community a voice in the matter, we believe that the persons selected will bring to our deliberations a very much greater weight of authority than they would have possessed had we been content to rely upon nomination alone.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM.

"It would be impossible for me, within the limits of such a statement as I desire to make this morning, to explain in detail the Rules as they will affect each of the four Local Governments concerned. I may say, however, that, in each case, we have provided by our Rules for the appointment of a number of Non-Official Additional Members in excess of the minimum determined by the Act, and also that we propose to use at once to the utmost the power of increasing the number of Additional Members in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, by proclaiming the full maximum allowed under the Act. And I may here explain, in order to avoid misapprehension, what was the nature of the difficulty to which I referred just now, and also upon a former occassion, as having prevented the Secretary of State from at once giving his consent to our scheme as it stood. It was this. We had proposed that officials should be ineligible for 'election,' or, to use the strictly correct term, for 'recommendation.' A doubt, I believe, arose as to the legality of this exclusion. The point was eventually decided in favour of the Rule as we had framed it, but on a full consideration of the case, the Secretary of State in Council came to the conclusion that it was not proper that the whole official class should be subjected to such a disability, and the omission of the Rule was consequently proposed by his Lordship and agreed to by us.

"It may, perhaps, interest my hearers if, as an illustration of the manner in which the new Rules will operate, I mention the leading features in the Bengal scheme. We have provided that out of the 20 Councillors who may be nominated under the Act, not more than ten shall be officials. Under the Act at least one-third of the Additional Members must be non-officials. This would give the Bengal Council seven unofficial Members. Under the Rules there will be ten, and of these seven will be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies and Associations:—

"A.—The Corporation of Calcutta;

"B.—Such Municipal Corporations, or group or groups of Municipal Corporations other than the Corporation of Calcutta, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*;

"C.—Such District Boards, or group or groups of District Boards, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

"D.—Such Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe as aforesaid;

"E.—The Senate of the University of Calcutta.

"We have provided that each of the above groups shall (except as hereinafter provided in Rule VII) have at least one Councillor nominated upon its recommendation, but that the Corporation, the Mercantile Associations and the Senate, shall have not more than one each. It is further provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials, in such manner as shall, in his opinion, secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community, and that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the Province. It was in our belief absolutely necessary that a part of the seats at our disposal should be reserved in this manner, and filled up by nomination pure and simple. Only by such a reservation was it possible to provide for the representation of these sections of the community which, although sufficiently important to claim a voice in our deliberations, happen to be in a minority, and therefore unable to secure by means of their votes the return of a Member acceptable to themselves. Members thus nominated, although not owing their nomination to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, will, we hope, be regarded as distinctly representative of the class from which they are taken. It is also laid down that it shall be a condition in the case of any person recommended by a Municipal Corporation, or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality of the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group, or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition is laid down with reference to persons recommended by District Boards. There are other provisions relating to matters of detail, but I do not think it necessary to trouble the Council with them, as the Rules will be published forthwith. The Rules for Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, differ in some particulars, but are conceived in the same spirit. These also will be published without loss of time.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

"It remains for me to say a few words with regard to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the Council which I have the honour of addressing. The Government of India has, from the first, held that the reform of the Viceroy's Council must, to some extent, be dependent upon, and subsequent to that of the Local Councils. It seemed to us that, if the difficulty of obtaining an effectual system of representation was great in the case of the Local Councils, it must, *a fortiori*, be greater still in the case of a Council entrusted with the duty of legislation for the whole of India, and, in our belief, the strongest argument in favour of delaying, in the first instance, with the local Legislatures was that we were likely to find in them, when the Act had been strengthened and reformed, the most convenient electoral bodies for the purpose of choosing a part at all events of the Additional Members who will be appointed to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. This view found almost general acceptance in Parliament. In his speech in the House of Lords on March 6th, 1890, Lord Northbrook said—'For the present he would not be disposed to go further in respect of the Supreme Council except, perhaps, to allow a selection by each of the subordinate local Legislatures.' In the same debate Lord Ripon remarked—That 'he was glad to concur with his noble friend who had just spoken' (Lord Northbrook) 'in the expression of a desire to see the elective or representative element introduced into those Councils. If that step were taken, it would be desirable to introduce the same element into the Council of the Governor-General, very likely in the manner suggested, by selection from the Local Councils.'

We have made a proposal of this kind to the Secretary of State. The maximum number of Additional Members who can be nominated to the Governor-General's Council is 16. Of these at least 8 must under the Act, be non-officials. We have recommended that there shall be 10 non-officials. We have suggested that 4 of these might be selected and recommended to us by the local Legislatures of the four Provinces having Local Councils, that one at least would be required to represent the interests of Commerce, and that one might perhaps be chosen from the Calcutta Bar. We propose that the discretion of the Viceroy with regard to the sources from which the remaining 4 might be obtained should be interfered with as little as possible. There may be found in those Provinces which do not possess Legislative Councils certain classes and sections of the community so far accustomed to collective action in the promotion of their common interests that they would be qualified to unite in submitting a recommendation in respect of any seat which the Governor-General may desire to fill up from a particular Province, and we have been in communication with the Governments of these Provinces upon this subject. It is, however, clear that whatever arrangement is made with this object should be as elastic as possible. We may, for example, find from time to time that the consideration of some particular measure requires the presence in this Council of a Member specially conversant with the subject, or with the territories which the contemplated legislation will affect, and this contingency must certainly be provided for in the case of those Provinces which have no local Legislatures, and for which such legislation as is required must be undertaken in the Council of the Governor-General. We do not, therefore, in the case of these Provinces see any necessity for such detailed Rules for the submission of recommendations as have been proposed for the Local Councils. We shall, however, endeavour, as far as possible, in the event of a Member being required for this Council from any of the four Provinces not having Local Councils, to give that Member, by resorting as far as possible to the system of recommedation, a more representative character than would attach to him if he were arbitrarily selected by the head of the Government. This is the scheme which, in so far as this Council is concerned, we have submitted to the Secretary of State in terms closely corresponding to those of which I have now made use. We shall, as soon as we have obtained his approval to the general principle upon which we desire to proceed, embody our proposals in a set of Rules which will be forwarded for the final sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I have every hope that Rules will have been agreed to, and will be in operation before the next Calcutta Session.

"I have now explained, as far as is necessary, the procedure which will be followed in giving effect to both portions of the Indian Councils Act. It is not unlikely that our proposals will disappoint the expectations of those who would gladly see us travel further and faster along the path of reform. We claim, however, for the changes which we have been instrumental in procuring that they will, beyond all question, greatly increase the usefulness and the authority of these Legislative bodies. We are able to show that the number of Additional Members has been materially increased; that we have considerably widened the functions of Council by the admission of the Right of Interpellation and the discussion of the Financial Statement; and, finally, that we shall no longer rely on nomination, pure and simple, for the selection of Additional Members. These are all substantial steps in advance. I hope the Government of India will have the assistance of all concerned in carrying out the Rules in such a way as to secure in the most effectual manner the objects with which they have been framed. It is highly probable that experience will suggest improvements in matters of detail, and I need not say that, in so far as we are not bound by the limits indicated in the Act, we shall be glad to consider the Rules as to some extent experimental and tentative, and that we shall welcome any suggestions which may be offered to use for the purpose of making them work as satisfactorily as possible.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

IMPORTANT news has come from Bajaur that on Thursday, the 2nd March, Muhammad Sharif Khan, with the Sultan and Painda Khel people, whose leaders were both sons of Malik Fam Jan, attacked Shamorgal and Bibiyar (both forts situated on this side of the Dir river) and defeated a thousand of Umra Khan's men who were in the forts. Some escaped and the others submitted. One of Umra Khan's officers, Niaz Muhammad, displayed great bravery in attempting to re-take Shamorgal; but for want of reinforcements he had to retire, although 60 men of Sharif Khan's force were killed. The next morning, 3rd March, Sharif Khan crossed the river and seeing Dir already vacated by Umra Khan's brother, captured it.

As soon as he heard that his troops were being defeated, Umra Khan, thinking that unless he could come to terms with Safdar Khan of Nawagi, he would be unable to re-take Dir, sent an influential follower of his with a letter to Safdar Khan, bidding him not to lose the opportunity of becoming friends. "The Amir" Umra Khan wrote, "is our enemy, and wishes to capture Bajaur by any means, and Muhammad Sharif Khan wishes to make over the country to him after conquering it. If Muhammad Sharif Khan is successful he will ravage your country, and the dissension between us will no doubt give him a chance of success. Beware of the policy of the Amir, and come to terms with me. I will pay Rs. 50,000 indemnity for damages done, and will give over my daughter to your son as wife, and further promise to be always your ally."

Safdar Khan accepted the offer, and a treaty was made between them on the very day that Dir was taken. The next morning, that is 4th March, Umra Khan marched towards Bibiyar. Here he was resisted by Malik Fam Jan's sons, but both of them were defeated and taken prisoners with 120 men, Umra Khan sent them to Jandol, and advanced towards Dir, which Muhammad Sharif Khan, hearing of his enemy's approach, vacated and fled towards Barghola where his ally, Malik Fam Jan, was. When our news left Umra Khan was preparing to attack Barghola.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 4, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	1,93,000	4,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	419	9	664
For previous eight weeks of half-year.	7,96,693	14,77,213	37,869	23,11,775
Total for 9 weeks...	9,05,633	16,70,213	41,893	26,17,775
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,543	2,00,757	5,002	3,07,302
Per mile of Ry do.	220	436	11	667
Total to corresponding date do.	8,77,047	16,99,012	44,677	26,20,765

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,302
Decrease to date ..... " 2,991

THE other day a marriage took place in Vienna which a correspondent describes as being one of the most romantic affairs that has happened there for a long while. Baron Maurice Konigswarter, one of the Croesuses of Vienna, a few years ago, refused to consent to his eldest son's marriage with a young actress of the Burg Theatre, Fraulein Margaret Formes. The pair married in spite of the father, and now live happily at Hamburg. Baron Konigswarter's only daughter, being the heiress of much of the wealth which the eldest son has thus jeopardised, was a great deal sought after, and her father wished her to marry Herr Strasser, his confidential man of business. But the young girl had already pledged her troth, and the father's consent being refused, waited four years for the man she loved. She attained her majority a few weeks ago, and on Sunday married Herr Max Schief, the son of a Vienna banker Baron Konigswarter was so indignant that he left Vienna, locked his palace, and made his only daughter marry from the house of the bridegroom. According to the law he must provide her with an outfit and dowry proportionate to his means, and the outfit, left entirely to the choice of a famous house, was certainly the finest show of beautiful and delicate things that has been put together for any bride for many years.

THE AMIR.

THE report that the Amir made no reference to matters political in his letters sent by Mr. Pyne is incorrect. As we have already stated, he expressed his acceptance of the action of the Government of India as regards Bulandkhel, and furthermore he has explained his reasons for not meeting Lord Roberts at Jellalabad. Among these are the severity of the winter season and his recent illness. His Highness states that he was still unable to walk at the date of the despatch of the communication. The letters are quite friendly in tone. One immediate result has been that our troops have been withdrawn from Bulandkhel.

The attempt to raise a sensation over Mr. Pyne's journey from Kabul to India, and to excite public interest by crediting him with having been sent on a "mission" of great importance by the Amir, have been a signal failure. He was coming to India on matters connected with his work in Kabul, and he was entrusted with certain letters to the address of the Foreign Office. The very deliberation which he showed in journeying from Peshawar to Calcutta should have been sufficient to prove that he had, in reality, no important "mission" to fulfil, and now that he has safely delivered the letters in question he has nothing further to do than attend to the practical affairs of business. As we have already stated, there is nothing of a novel or startling character in the communication from the Amir. His Highness has been dangerously ill, and consequently has been unable to travel, so that if he had any serious intention of meeting Lord Roberts at Jellalabad, the fates have of late, at least, been against him. His procrastination in autumn caused the proposed Conference, which he himself had accepted, to be postponed from month to month, and when the New Year came round the uncertainty as to the course of events was still prolonged. Abdur Rahman made no sign, and his silence was construed as implying that he no longer desired to meet the representative of the Government of India. Then came news of his illness, and the further delay on his part in communicating with the Viceroy was capable of reasonable explanation. Now, at last, he has once more opened correspondence with the Indian authorities, and one can judge the direction in which his policy is tending. The matters which have been in dispute for more than a year have related to the settlement of the Indo-Afghan frontier. That would have been the question to have been first discussed at the Jellalabad Conference, though of course the settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan in the Upper Oxus Valley and in the Pamirs would also have come largely into consideration. His Highness, we understand, has not attempted to deal finally with the border question, but he has gone so far as to accept readily enough the views of the Government regarding the British occupation of Bulandkhel. That village, it may be remembered, lies on the west bank of the Kuram River, within a few miles of our outpost at Thull, and our Afghan Agent tried to induce the villagers to acknowledge the Amir's authority. They appealed to Mr. Merk, the Political Officer in Kuram, for protection; the man was ordered about his business, and, in view of his threat to reappear with troops, it was considered advisable to occupy the village with a small military force. There have been no disturbances on that part of the border and Abdur Rahman's acceptance of the occupation should simplify matters considerably. This is sat

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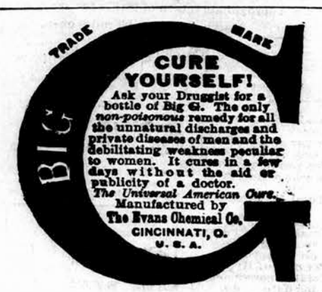
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FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN. Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free. J. WHITE & CO., 228, Piccadilly, London. Est. 50 Years. *All goods are manufactured on the premises.* None are genuine unless *bearing our name stamped on them.*

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.***

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best. *Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.*

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH. Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

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THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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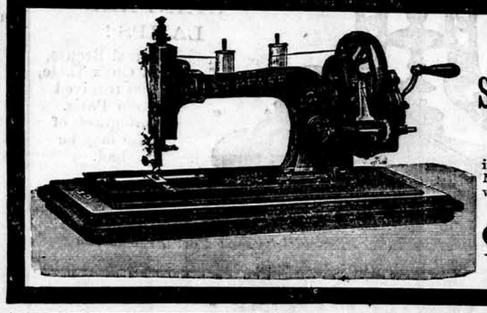

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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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USE **MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK**

Largest Sale in the World.

The Original and the Best.

Contains the Most Cream.

PATENT WATER-TUBE

STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

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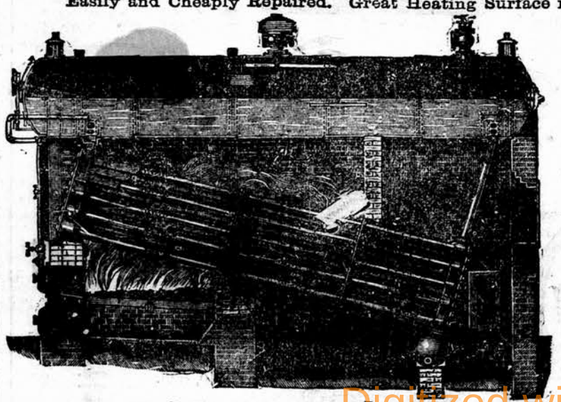

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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN **FREIGHT.**

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Engineering Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria.

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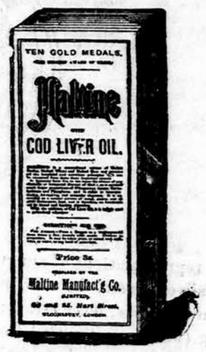
MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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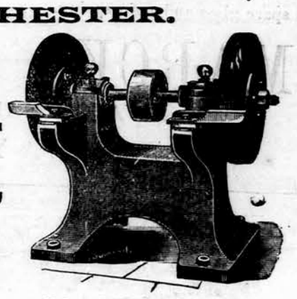

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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST

No Chemicals Used.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike, in quality."—*The Analyst.*

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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

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PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,

Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,

Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,

Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

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FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.

LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.

The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural flower essences ever distilled.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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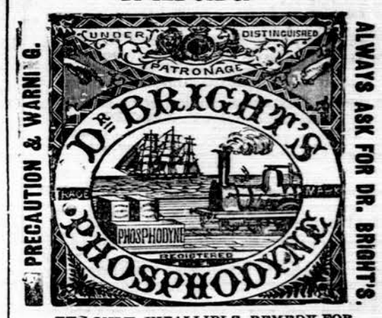

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Baureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paric
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This **Solution** is the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation, of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two," "to three months treatment."
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecin
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
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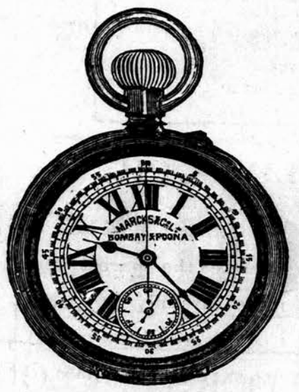
THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.



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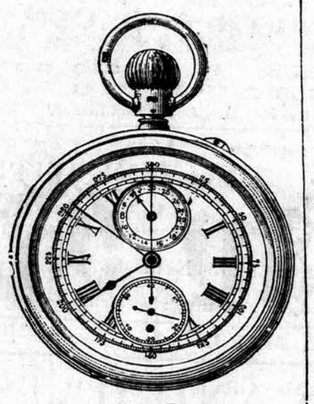

No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning*.

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs.	185
In Silver Plain Case...	...	...	...	...	„	90
In German Silver Plain Case	...	...	...	...	„	60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
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By MARION HARLAND.
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Travelling Representative:—J. HLASCELLES.

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THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars. All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
McDOWELL & CO.,
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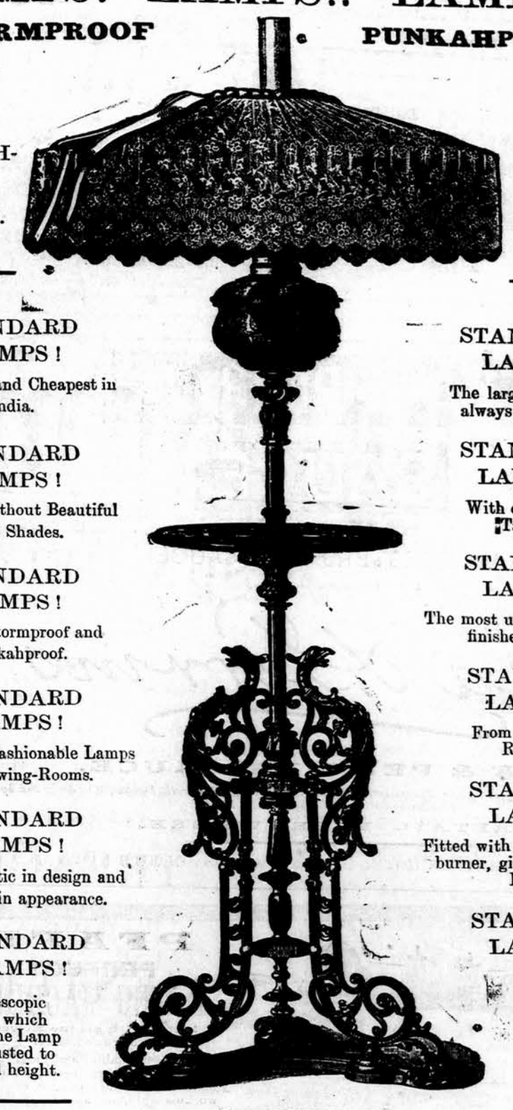
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF. **PUNKAHPROOF** AND STORM-PROOF.



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The Best and Cheapest in India.

STANDARD LAMPS!
With or without Beautiful Silk Shades.

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Fitted Stormproof and Punkahproof.

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The most Fashionable Lamps for Drawing-Rooms.

STANDARD LAMPS!
Very Artistic in design and Elegant in appearance.

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With Telescopic Pedestal, which admits of the Lamp being adjusted to any desired height.

STANDARD LAMPS!
The largest Variety always in Stock.

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With or without Tables.

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From Rs. 40 to Rs. 20.

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Fitted with the 30" Victoria-burner, giving 87 Candle-Power.

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In real Bronze, with Onyx Table, just received from Paris. Photograph of these may be had.

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout india.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

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3405 c. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14. cash.

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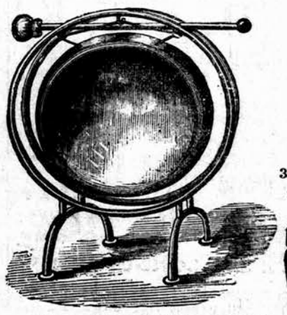

3411 c. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.

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3412 c. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 c. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.

3414 c. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash

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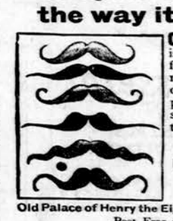

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